

WOLL HEADS ANTI-LABOR SQUAD, SAYS MAURER

Walkups and High Rents
Feature Housing in BronxJerry-built Structures With Small Rooms and
No Fire Escapes Characterize Newest
of the Big Boroughs

The Bronx, inhabited by the foreign born and yet American to the core, is a cross section of greater New York, with miserably crowded workers' tenements and spacious, beautiful dwellings for the leisured. But rents and apartments are both high—the rents averaging \$45 and the apartments five stories and up, with no elevators. Will de Kalb gives DAILY WORKER readers an insight into Bronx housing in today's article. Sunday he will describe Yorkville and the Queens.

By WILL DE KALB.

All classes, all nationalities, all sections of New York are represented in the population of the Bronx. This most northern borough of greater New York is the only real "melting pot" in the east. It is composed, in the main, of the foreign-born, yet it is not a "foreign" community, nor has it any real "foreign" quarters.

If you want to get a vivid, accurate picture of the present housing situation, hop on a subway train that's going to the Bronx. The borough affords a composite picture of the good and bad conditions found in all other sections.

CURRENT EVENTS

By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

SENATOR BORAH insinuates that Coolidge and Kellogg plotted with the British government to have a British warship sent to Nicaragua to act as a "haven of refuge" for British nationals whose lives might be jeopardized by the civil war raging in that country, a war, which would have been over long ago had not the United States government sent its marines in there to maintain a reactionary puppet of American imperialism in the presidential chair. Here is a splendid opportunity for a serious opposition to Coolidge's scurrying for safety to the wide open spaces of Minnesota.

There is no serious opposition to the administration's Latin-American policy. Borah talks a good deal in congress but is not organizing a mass opposition. Eastern democrats are tied up with Wall Street and the westerners are all wool between the ears. Here is a chance for a good old lion-tail-pulling exercise. What congress needs now is a fellow with imagination like William Hale Thompson of Chicago, who in his campaign for the mayoral nomination on the republican ticket threatened to bust King George in the nose if he came butting into Chicago's business.

When the Prince of Wales is not busy falling off his bloomin' orse he is busy slumming in London. The heir to the throne goes around seeing how the great half-fed exist. The prince is not taking those trips of his own accord. The British ruling classes are clever and farsighted. They want to popularize the young man who may yet be king, among the masses. There are hard times in store for the empire and some day when the long pent up grievances of the masses may be expressed in a desire to pull down the state pillars around the ears of the tory and liberal politicians, a popular prince may be an asset.

MAYOR JIMMY WALKER returned from Cuba and Palm Beach and the papers that announced his return also announced that more than seventy padlocked night clubs were unpadlocked. The mayor is a hard worker, but he likes a little relaxation. He may have talked a little about politics with another tory, ex-mayor Hylan, when the pair met at Palm Beach. Mr. Walker returned without a transit plan, we are told. But the mayor who would solve the transit problem for this city would be cursed by capitalist politicians of this generation and burned in effigy by their political heirs.

MUSSOLINI's nation-wide campaign to encourage large families has been dislocated by the action of milk contractors in distributing adulterated milk, resulting in a high infantile death rate. All Benito's exhortations went for naught. The next accident that will happen to Mussolini's scheme for a greater supply of canned fodder may be the production of adulterated children.

WHEN Horton Malone, prominent New York beggar, pulled out his Swiss watch and saw that it was time to quit offering pencils to the passersby as a burnt offering for whatever the generous donor put

(Continued on Page Two)

Claim U. S. Copper
Companies Backing
Chilean Dictator

SANTIAGO, Chili, Feb. 25.—The Anacondas and Guggenheim copper interests are rumored to be the chief financial support of the Ibanez dictatorship here which conducts wholesale arrests and deportations of the opposition.

Mannel Vienna, head of the late cabinet, has been ordered deported but has obtained a supreme court decision suspending the order. Rafael Gumucio, director of the conservative newspaper *Diario Ilustrado*, has been arrested.

Three Communist papers have been suppressed and a large number of persons, mostly Communist deputies and labor union officials, have been added to the 100 or more already arrested and ordered deported.

Panic Foreseen
In Building
Profit Orgy

By WALLPROL

A "panic of frightful proportions" will engulf the nation if the present orgy of building speculation is not halted.

This warning was given yesterday by Attorney General Albert Ottinger in a statement issued at Albany.

With billions of dollars of surplus values pressing on the money market for investment, building finance companies have engaged in financial juggling on a colossal scale in the past four years. S. W. Straus, perhaps the leading building bond salesman of America, pleaded recently for an entire cessation for six months of further building financing. The stimulation of building activity far beyond the needs of the country has already resulted in the overbuilding of business and factory structures and will lead to a general paralysis of the building industry, Straus warned.

Two million building trades workers, more than half of whom are organized, will be seriously affected in the event of the collapse of this stimulus.

(Continued on Page Three)

COOLIDGE VETOES FARMERS' BILL
AS HE SIGNS THE BANKERS' BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—President Coolidge today double-crossed the farm bloc and did his bit for the establishment of a money trust by vetoing the McNary-Haugen farm relief bill and signing the McFadden branch banking bill on one and the same day.

The two bills have been closely united thruout their passage in congress. Both went over as a result of a bargain between the middle western senators back of farm relief, with the Morgan senators, pushing the branch banking act. Vice President Dawes took a leading part in the negotiations by which they were passed. He is reported as having no comment on the action of the President today.

Protest Deportation
Of Enea Sarmanti at
Webster Hall Meeting

A united front meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon, two p. m. at Webster Hall, 11st. near Third Ave., to rally working class sentiment against the deportation of political refugees.

Enea Sarmanti, editor of *Il Lavoratore* is scheduled for deportation at the present time. Thousands of other workers are in danger. Their only crime is that they are fighting the tyrannical rule of Mussolini who has burnt down working men's clubs, trade union offices and co-operative societies, and also brutally murdered all who showed the slightest murmur of class sympathy.

The A. F. of L. Conventions have denounced Mussolini and Fascism in no uncertain fashion. The mass meeting tomorrow will crystallize the protest of the workers of New York. Prominent speakers, representatives of all shades of opinion will attend.

Charge Building Grant.

SCARSDALE, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Walter J. Mitchell, of Mount Vernon, building inspector for Scarsdale for the past eight years, was arraigned today on a charge of grand larceny. Police alleged that the books of the building department revealed a shortage of several thousand dollars during the last three years.

Gangster Held
Without Bail
For AttackGunman Who Shot Worker
Attacks Pickets Again

Max Richter, member of "Frenchy's" gang, now awaiting the action of the grand jury for the shooting of Samuel Cohen, was arrested again Friday morning when he and fellow gangsters attacked the picket line at the Millare and Mandel Cloak Shop, 213 West 35th Street. Already under \$8,000 bonds for shooting Cohen, he was ordered held without bail pending the investigation of his record by Judge Tolleris in Jefferson Market Court.

Richter gave his name as Max Rich, but was identified as Richter, who with three other men, attacked Cohen as he was coming away from a picket line at Rothman, Reisman and Beaver shop at 521 West 57th Street, shooting him in the foot.

Two other gangsters, Max Alenich and Sol Freeberg, arrested with him on Friday, were released on bail of \$500 upon a charge of disorderly conduct. They will come up for hearing on March 4th.

Mass Attack On Line.

The picket lines were attacked as if by a mass campaign on Friday. The police already had captured three prisoners and were on their way to the 30th Street Police Station when they heard cries of help from Millare and Mandel Shop, where Richter and his fellow-gangsters were beating up B. Lishovoff, Julius Shapiro, Dan Polack and M. Shanes. The last named received severe cuts on his face and head after he had been thrown to the street, and was the complainant on the felonious assault charge against Richter.

The three arrested earlier are well known to pickets as "Dubinsky's boys," being part of the strong arm brigade of David Dubinsky, manager of Cutters' Local 10. They were arrested after they attempted to assault Aaron Wortums, of the Charles Meisel Shop, 225 West 36th Street, and cutters who were with him. They gave their names as Sam Greenberg, Max Blum and Harry Cohen, and were held on \$500 bail to appear March 4.

Menace Workers.

Wortums was standing near his shop, which is not on strike, waiting to identify the men who attacked and beat him up on February 23, as he was waiting to go up to work. As the three men passed, he pointed them out to friends as his assailants. They immediately started toward the group, threatening Wortums with "a worse one than you got last time." He ran to the elevator, and from the second floor called for police, who arrested the trio.

It was on the trip to the station with these three that the police discovered the trouble at the Millare and Mandel shop.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSTANDSDiaz Sells Out
The Army, Finance
and Sovereignty

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—An outline of the treaty of alliance between the United States and Nicaragua, amounting virtually to an American protectorate over the country, which President Diaz has proposed to the state department was made public here today in the form of an appeal from Diaz for American public support.

Diaz proposes to give the United States a "permanent right of intervention" if the treaty is consummated, permit American control of Nicaraguan government finance, and American direction of a Nicaraguan constabulary, to be set up after the dissolution of the present armies.

Though the request for a treaty now comes apparently from Diaz, Wall Street's puppet president of Nicaragua, the first reports emanating from Washington were that the state department had demanded that Diaz consent to a protectorate over Nicaragua.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Send Woll After Farrington

MATTHEW WOLL has been caught betraying labor. The accusation, together with the evidence, has been made public by James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor.

Woll, as acting president of the Civic Federation of Labor, is responsible for the efforts of that organization to kill various old age pension bills—legislation endorsed by the American Federation of Labor of which he is a vice president.

The anti-labor activities of the Civic Federation are financed by the Carnegie Foundation.

Woll is therefore a beneficiary of a fund left by the deceased steel capitalist who fought labor all his life and left a stipulated sum to finance these activities after his death.

There is something ghoulish in the role now played by Woll. Through him as head of the Civic Federation the dead hand of Andrew Carnegie, who in his day hired hundreds of Pinkerton detectives to disrupt the labor movement, pays salaries to respectable stool pigeons equipped with fountain pens and typewriters to poison the channels of publicity and deceive workers. Some of this tribe parade as officials of the labor movement.

Woll has tried to cover his career as an agent of the enemies of labor with the mantle of a crusader. He has specialized in denouncing Communists as enemies of the labor movement.

It seems clear now that Woll's purpose in his attempts to drive Communist workers out of the labor movement has been to distract attention from his own Judas-like activities.

His motto has been the same as that credited to William Hale Thompson, former mayor of Chicago, by his erstwhile friend Fred Lundin:

"When in doubt, hire a band."

Woll has beaten the tom-toms and called for war on Communist and left wing workers until the labor movement is distracted with the din.

While labor officialdom has been hunting for Communists Woll has been gathering in and paying out the Carnegie fund shekels to scuttle the old-age pension legislation.

There is a remarkable similarity between the cases of Woll and Frank Farrington, former president of District 12, United Mine Workers of America, recent fraternal delegate to the British Trade Union Congress, now exposed as a paid agent of the Peabody Coal Company in the Miners' Union and forced to resign.

Farrington was a mighty hunter of "reds." He expelled all militant opposition elements and even ruled that the defense committee organized to back the victims of the Ku Klux Klan in Ziegler, Illinois, was a "dual organization."

Farrington joined hands with Lewis in the expulsion campaign against the Communists and left wingers. Like Woll, Farrington could work himself into a frenzy on the subject of Americanism versus Communism while saying nothing but nice things about the bosses.

To a considerable section of the American working class this attitude on the part of a labor leader means the same thing as finding an individual writing code letters to a detective agency or the department of justice.

Before very long it is a test that will be used by the whole labor movement to determine the loyalty of its leaders.

We are sure that if this test is applied to Matthew Woll and the trade union membership permitted to express their conclusions, his Jekyll and Hyde career will end suddenly.

We do not advocate any cruel and unusual punishment for Woll—we do not want to send him to prison or deport him although this is his program for dealing with Communist workers.

What we want and what we are going to get, with the support of some millions of workers who have no love for agents of the bosses whether they are just ordinary spies or acting presidents of the Civic Federation, is the abolition of Woll and all he stands for in the American labor movement.

In plain words we do not care a tinker's damn how long Woll continues to be a member and official of the Civic Federation, but we are going to do all in our power to see that he is driven out of the American trade union movement.

"We Want Woll To Follow Farrington" is a good slogan.

Marines Hold Liberals
While Diaz Attacks in
Safety Near Matagalpa

MANAGUA, Feb. 25.—While American marines are now occupying the principal cities of Nicaragua, an army of Diaz troops has set out from Matagalpa to give battle to the liberal forces to the east of that city.

President Diaz has turned over the Tiscapa Fortress to U. S. marines, who are also in occupation at Leon and Chinandega.

As the marines extend their activities there is scarcely any territory left for the liberals to attempt to take from the Diaz forces.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

THOMPSON-DEVER
FIGHT IS BOOZE
AGAINST WEALTH

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The election excitement is just beginning here. After the spectacular success of the Thompson-Crowe machine in the street fighting which featured the primary elections, Big Bill Thompson's forces are concentrating against Mayor Dever.

Thompson is a wet, who says that if he is elected, "10,000 places of business closed by Dever will be reopened," and that King George of England will be told not to censor

(Continued on Page Two)

Vice President of
A. F. L. Fights
PensionsUnites With Bosses Against
Measure Unions Endorse

WASHINGTON—(FP)—Has Matthew Woll, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor which has repeatedly endorsed old age pensions for the veterans of industry, a right to act as president of an organization that is trying to kill all pending old age pension measures?

That is the issue raised by Jas. M. Maurer, veteran president of the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor and chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission on Old Age Pensions. He has written Woll a letter, pointing out that Woll is acting president of the National Civic Federation, and that Ralph M. Easley, chairman of its executive council, which contains a number of the worst anti-labor employers in the United States, is now trying to cheat aged workers of old age pensions favored by organized labor. Maurer says to Woll that it is hardly consistent for Woll to be in both camps.

Violating A. F. L. Ruling. "The A. F. of L. at a number of conventions," writes Maurer, "unanimously adopted resolutions demanding the establishment of old age pension laws throughout the states."

"In view of the above I am puzzled to understand a letter, addressed apparently to all governors and legislators by the Natl. Civic Federation of which you are the acting president and signed by Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive council. In substance, it practically asks the governors and legislators to do nothing on old age pensions until a study now being undertaken by the Civic Federation is completed and modestly suggests that only this study will reveal the truth about the problem."

Woll's Letter Lies. "It also untruthfully asserts that 'there are no reliable statistics at present except those pertaining to the population of Massachusetts.'"

Maurer goes on to say that "A perusal of the men connected with (Continued on Page Three)"

AL HARBORS GIRL
WHO FLED HOME
OF LOCAL JUDGE

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Kasia Mahoney, 15-year-old daughter of Supreme Court Justice Jeremiah T. Mahoney of New York City, who was found in Cohoes, N. Y., today after being mysteriously missing from her home since Monday, was brought to the executive mansion this afternoon. Governor Smith is a close personal friend of Judge Mahoney.

Kasia spent last night at police headquarters in Cohoes. She asked for lodging after her money had given out. At first she denied her identity, claiming she was "Margery Kindall," but later she admitted she was the missing daughter of Judge and Mrs. Mahoney.

When she arrived at police headquarters she carried a small handbag containing an extra pair of stockings, two bracelets and a package of cigarettes.

U. S. Marines Are Now
Ready to Land in China

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—American marines are expected to land in Shanghai for joint action with British troops within the next few hours.

Secretary of the Navy Wilbur was so informed by Admiral Clarence Williams, commander-in-chief of the American forces at Shanghai. Secretary Wilbur immediately went to the

(Continued on Page Two)

New Yorkers Boulevard. YONKERS, N. Y., Feb. 25.—A new boulevard through this city along the Hudson River waterfront has been recommended to relieve congestion caused by through automobile traffic.

Ask Your Newsdealer For The DAILY WORKER! Get Your Fellow Workers To Buy It!

THOMPSON-DEVER FIGHT IS BOOZE AGAINST WEALTH

Circulate Petitions, for
Ruthenberg

(Continued from Page One)
the school books of Chicago public schools.

Little Bob Crowe.
Thompson's gang includes Robt. E. Crowe, district attorney, whose chief claim to fame, aside from having his special police beat up garment strikers, is the fact that his assistant district attorney was killed last year in company with a gang of bootleggers.

Dever, with his superintendent of schools, McAndrew, who approves of the Catholic system, and his hold on the Catholic vote as well as the big business element, will run neck and neck. Dever will get the money. Thompson will promise booze.

Ruthenberg For Workers.
Neither is for the workers. The workers' candidate in this election is C. E. Ruthenberg, who will be placed on the ballot by petition. He is the nominee of the Workers Party, and his local supporters have issued the following statement calling for active circulation of the petitions: The job can be done! We can get the signatures, if we mobilize the party. Getting 15,000 signatures looks big, until you realize that if every member does a little, the job is done.

We have till March 9th. Two more Red Sundays. Almost 3 more weeks.

It Can Be Done!
It can be done! Anyone going out gets signatures. Al Zuris of Section 3 heads the list with 120 signatures; Nellie Katilus, Margaret Miller (Section 3) and N. Stevens of Nucleus 25 have 60 each; Bratton has 48; Valentin has 36. Lists of 24 names have been sent in by Olechowsky, Marie Houston, Axel Carlson, N. Green, Penoff, S. Baumstien, Matheson, J. Cohen. These are the pace setters. It can be done!

Well Done, Sec. 1.
Section 1 got 200 signatures last Sunday, with 16 members on the job. These were gotten in the Negro section, where the old party politicians are making a heavy campaign. The Thompson (Republican) forces published statements in the "Defender" warning the voters that if they signed any statement at all,

THE NEW MASSES GOES TO NEWARK



THE hero in this picture is none other than District Attorney Smith, of Newark, N. J., who is determined to save his fair city from the influence of the New Masses. The fact that the poor wages paid young girls in Newark, drives them into prostitution and makes Newark one of the largest centers of prostitution in the east does not disturb District Attorney Smith. He has decided that the New Masses is lewd, lascivious, lecherous and obscene, (and he doesn't like its political views). So go the New Masses must.

they would lose their right to vote for him.

Litsinger, his opponent for the Republican nomination in the primaries, had vote pledge cards distributed. The Thompson forces came with pledges repudiating the Litsinger pledges. The voters have been scared into not signing and other petitions. And in spite of this, signatures are being secured. Lydia Beidel is pushing the work in this section.

Competition Develops.
Section 3, with Nellie Katilus in charge, is getting into the campaign with both feet. Last Sunday, four comrades got a total of 184 names. Section 3 already has well over 250 names.

A triple challenge has been extended and accepted by the Section Secretaries of Sections 1, 3 and 5. Last night, Bill Matheson of Section 5 said to Nellie Katilus: "We're going to get more names than Section 3." But Nellie said "You won't." Today, when section 1 was asked to get into the three-cornered fight, Lydia Beidel said "I'm game." The fight is on.

And speaking of challenges, Sections 4 and 6 are evenly matched. We will watch them both. Section 6 secretary has accepted. And we are sure that Section 4 will respond. Remember—you have until March 9th to bring the last lists to the party office at 19 S. Lincoln St. Each party member should now have filled at least one list of 24 names. Have you done your Communist duty? If not, do it now!

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Violin and Viola Lessons

Given by expert teacher.
For reasonable rates, write to
JOHN WEINROTH
9134 LARCHWOOD AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

U. S. Marines Ready To Land in China

(Continued from Page One)
state department with the dispatch. Troops of the other powers are already patrolling the international settlement and throwing up barricades. Outside the settlement, in the native city, the masses are ready to welcome the Cantonese. Troops of the defeated Shanghai army are falling back on the city and troops of the northern army are coming in, presumably to act as reinforcements, but looting is feared. In the meantime the Cantonese army is sweeping on toward Shanghai with all defenses swept aside.

U. S. Forces To Land.
Landing of American forces to act jointly with Britain in Shanghai was forecast earlier in the day when the American minister at Peking joined in a note of warning to the Chinese.

Most of the American warships are alongside the wharfs of the international settlement, and can land troops in this way without passing through the seething native section, it was stated.

Imperialists Extend Lines.
HANKOW, Feb. 25.—The imperialist powers today extended their lines outside the international settlement and landed heavy artillery from their warships as the armies of the nationalist government captured Sunkiang, the last stronghold of the militarists in the way of the victorious revolutionary forces.

Soldiers of the Sun Chuan-fang armies are now in full retreat and are looting in the suburbs of Shanghai. Italian and Japanese troops are said to be aiding the British. The imperialists have practically taken over the entire city of Shanghai. They threaten to establish a "neutral zone" taking in a territory extending twenty-five miles beyond Shanghai.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

CURRENT EVENTS

(Continued from Page One)

in his can, he donned his evening clothes and drove in his \$3,000 car to a gay roadhouse, there to spend his earnings on whatever the bootleggers were able to supply. But the millionaire beggar must have got in wrong with the minions of the law or some other disgruntled beggar may have squealed on him. The judge gave him 30 days in the poorhouse and Mrs. Malone will be back from a trip to Havana by the time Mr. Malone is able to resume his job. Malone should open a bank, ask the people to let him take care of their money, give himself a title and a respectable salary and spend half the year in Europe. No judge would dare send him to jail, even if he robbed the bank. Even beggars should be choosers.

Another big labor victory was scored in England. The tory candidate was defeated by a large majority. This Labor Party success is further proof that the gentleman by the name of Casson who recently wrote in the New York Evening Post that British labor was turning away from class political action and going over to the capitalist parties was lying. Not that the leaders of the British Labor Party, such as MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas are a whit less imperialistic than Baldwin and Churchill. The significance of the victory is that the masses are turning their backs on the two capitalist parties and voting the labor ticket. Later they will turn their backs on the MacDonalds and recognize in the leadership of the Communist Party the only one that points the way to the overthrow of imperialism.

THE Central Executive Committee of the All-Union Soviet Congress reports a revenue of over five billion rubles and expenditures of 4,900,000,000. The government is able to place the sum of 100,000,000 in reserve. Not so bad. This does not prove that the workers cannot run industry. The Soviet Union started out without nothing left over from the Czarist regime but a legacy of demoralization, inefficiency and corruption, combined with a hostile capitalist world which waged war on the young Workers' Republic with fire, sword and boycott. That the Soviet Union could survive despite this hostile array is the greatest marvel in history. It should bring a thrill to the heart of every worker in whom the divine fire of rebellion has not turned into ashes. It is an omen of the complete victory of the social revolution.

THE New York World finds the British note to the Soviet Union proper and a legitimate protest against "practices, that, as Mr. MacDonald said, no government could tolerate." The World compares this action with the accusations of Bolshevism made by Coolidge and Kellogg against Mexico. The World is aware of England's conspiracy to organize hostile blocks against the Soviet Union. Indeed before the editorial in question saw the light of day a Polish-Lithuanian pact was signed at the instigation of England with the object of isolating the Soviet Union and giving the empire a base of operations. The "liberal" World is just as reactionary under the skin as its more candid contemporaries.

N. O. SOONER was William Hale Thompson successful in winning the republican nomination for mayor than he proceeded to make deals with his factional opponents according to reports from the Windy City. Why not? There are no fundamental differences between the political gangsters that are gunning for the privilege of looting the second richest city in the country. Thompson is almost certain to be elected mayor. The workers will be no better off under his regime than they were under that of the big business servant Dever.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Supreme Court Will Dodge Issue in Case Of Kansas vs. K.K.K.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Formal opinion by the supreme court dismissing the appeal of the Ku Klux Klan of Georgia from a Kansas order denying the Klan the right to operate in that state unless it complies with the State Foreign Corporation Laws is expected to be handed down next Monday. After hearing attorneys for the Klan argue the case, Chief Justice Taft and other justices indicated that the court is without jurisdiction.

Plan Westchester Charter.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 25.—Members of the Westchester county home rule civic associations attended the first public hearing today called by the county supervisors for the discussion of the third proposed new charter for Westchester county. They voiced unqualified opposition to the document chiefly because of its provision which gives the county president the indirect control of three of the five votes in the board of estimates.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

Big Banking Interests Guide the Pen of Cal Coolidge at Washington

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

AT no time has the puppet nature of the Coolidge decisions. But that hardly hits the nail on the head. Coolidge's pen, as he signed or refused to sign legislation that comes to him from congress is moved at the dictates of the great international financiers, whose power is centered in Wall Street, and who have more to say today about what transpires in the White House than at any time since the executive mansion was built.

Out of the west comes the roar of protest that the industrial East has dictated the Coolidge decisions. But that hardly hits the nail on the head. Coolidge's pen, as he signed or refused to sign legislation that comes to him from congress is moved at the dictates of the great international financiers, whose power is centered in Wall Street, and who have more to say today about what transpires in the White House than at any time since the executive mansion was built.

The bankers control in great industry. This is shown in the Morgan organization and control of the steel trust and the General Motors Corporation that pushes Henry Ford to the wall in the auto industry. Banker control has been established over the Chicago packing industry. The banks run the railroads, clearly revealed in the disposition of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, following its bankruptcy, and clearer still in the struggle raging between the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Railroads.

Let the farmers understand, therefore, that it was great finance with its home in the East, that crushed their hopes for the very conservative McNary-Haugen Farm Relief measure, while at the same time getting the seal of approval of their government at Washington for a bank bill that will wipe out all the little bankers inside of ten years, according to one senator.

Thus finance capital delivers a double blow at the small capitalists and struggling middle class elements.

The McNary-Haugen bill was designed principally to aid the rich farmers and those who live off the working farmers—the landlords, food profiteers, the railroads and small bankers, who are in a strategic position to seize for themselves any increases in prices won for the staple products of the land. The McNary-Haugen bill was not intended to alleviate in the least the conditions of the millions of farm workers, tenant farmers and mortgage farmers, whose lot grows steadily worse, but who have not yet developed sufficient class solidarity to wage a national struggle in support of their grievances.

Of course, the arguments advanced by Coolidge in support of his veto of the McNary-Haugen measure are too thin to offer even the slightest screen to hide the president's servility to Wall Street.

Coolidge objects to the selection of a Federal Farm Board from nominees suggested by farmers' organizations. He claims that it is "unconstitutional" because it will take away his appointive power. That ought to rouse a roar of laughter. When it comes to appointing members of the interstate commerce commission, or any other important government body, Coolidge quickly turns his ear to Wall Street to get his orders. The truth is that the money power is jealous of its hold on the executive power in the government. It will not surrender any of this power to even the rich farmers and their allies. Taking the position that, "We are the government!" these financiers rather struggle to strengthen the government's executive department power.

Similarly, Coolidge raises the arguments that the McNary-Haugen bill concerns itself with only one third of the products of the Ameri-

Daily Worker Wants Workers' News From New Jersey's Mills

The readers of The DAILY WORKER will be glad to know that news of the labor movement in New Jersey will be published under a special head.

All workers are requested to send in stories of any happenings that occur in your union, shop, or fraternal organization that is of interest to the labor movement as a whole. Also send us the facts about all the progressive movements in the state.

Student Drinks Acid.
CENTERVILLE, Iowa, Feb. 25.—The toll of student suicides was increased today with the death of Deena Reich, pretty 16-year-old Moravia high school pupil. Miss Reich ended her life by taking carbolic acid. This is the fourth student suicide in Iowa in two weeks.

NO BOULDER DAM UNLESS CLOTURE RULING CARRIES

Six Day Filibuster to
Go On Unless Gagged

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—After surviving a six-day filibuster, the senate this afternoon "suspended" consideration of the Boulder Dam to begin consideration of the new public buildings bill.

This action did not displace the Boulder Dam measure from its privileged status as the senate's "unfinished business" because of an old and seldom used rule. The rule was invoked by Vice-President Dawes to aid the westerners.

The chance of the Boulder Dam to pass seems to depend entirely on securing a two-thirds vote of the senate tomorrow for the gag rule shutting off debate. The cloture petition is headed by the name of Hiram Johnson, who has often denounced such procedure.

One of the worst legislative jams in memory developed in the senate as a result of the filibuster against the Boulder Dam measure and the efforts of its advocates to force it to a final vote. A dozen other bills of major importance languished on the sidelines while senators fought over the Colorado River bill or quarreled over precedence for other bills. Few of these measures can be passed between now and adjournment one week hence, it was apparent, unless the Boulder Dam filibuster is broken.

Quake Shakes Rio.
Rio De Janeiro, Feb. 25.—A slight earthquake, with subterranean rumbles, lasting about 20 seconds, were reported at two o'clock this morning from Matto Grosso.

LECTURES and FORUMS

THE PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE
At Cooper Union (8 St. & Astor Pl.)
Sunday, Feb. 27—Lewis Browne: "This Believing World."
Tuesday, Mar. 1—Dr. Frankwood E. Williams: "Can Youth Be Corrupted?"
Friday, Mar. 4—Everett Dean Mar: "What Is the Matter With Modern Ideas?" The Influence of the Discovery and Settlement of America on Modern Ideas.
AT MANHATTAN TRADE SCHOOL
Lex. Ave. & 23rd St. at 8 o'clock.
Single Admission Free. Course Tickets.
Monday, Feb. 28—Dr. Morris R. Cohen: "American Philosophy—The Adjustment of the Human Body."
Wednesday, Mar. 2—Dr. Lawrence J. Henderson: "How the Scientist Works—The Adjustment of the Human Body."
Thursday, Mar. 3—E. G. Spaulding: "Questions People Expect a Philosopher to Answer—What Is Potentiality, or Can Something Come Out of Nothing?"—Conklin.
Sat., Mar. 6—Mortimer J. Adler: "Psychological Relativity: The Four Geometries of the Soul—The Morality of Health."

BRONX WORKERS' OPEN FORUM
1347 BOSTON ROAD
near 169th Street
SUNDAY, FEB. 27, 8 P. M.
BERT WOLFE

Director, Workers' School, who took a leading part in the recent general railroad strike and was deported from Mexico by the Calles government, will speak on "What's the Matter With Mexico?"
Questions and Discussion.

INGERSOLL FORUM
Chamber Music Hall
Carnegie Hall, 154 W. 57th St.

SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 27
8 o'clock
LYNN A. E. GALE
of Washington, D. C.
Will Speak on
"THE CATHOLIC PLOT AGAINST MEXICO"
Admission Free. Welcome.

BUY THE DAILY WORKER
AT THE NEWSSTANDS

Debate

FLOYD DELL vs. V. F. CALVERTON

Famous Novelist and Essayist Noted Critic and Lecturer

SUBJECT

IS MONOGAMY DESIRABLE?

Floyd Dell, Says YES Chairman V. F. Calverton, Says NO

CHARLES W. WOOD.

Saturday, March 12, 1927, at 8:15 P. M.

COMMUNITY CHURCH AUDITORIUM

34th Street and Park Avenue

Tickets.....\$1.10 and 75 cents.

For Sale at Jimmy Higgin's Bookshop, 127 University Pl. NOW.

HARLEM OPEN FORUM

Sunday, Feb. 27

8 P. M.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PASSAIC

By JOHN BALLAM

at

Harlem Workers' Center

81 East 110th Street.

Come and bring your fellow workers.

East Side Open Forum

at the

CHURCH OF ALL NATIONS

Nine Second Avenue (Near Houston)

SUNDAY, FEB. 27, at 8:20 P. M.

JAMES MYERS

Industrial Secretary Federal Council

"Labor and Religion"

Negro Crew Revolts

Against Ship Tyranny

Goaded by the tyranny of a white master and mate, the colored crew of the lumber schooner Alice Pendleton mutinied off Norfolk, Va. and were being held today by coast guard officers. William King, a Negro sailor, is charged as leader of the mutiny. The ship was en route from Portland, Me. to Jacksonville.

Settle for Coupons

Immediately

Thousands of Children of the
Passaic Textile Strikers Are
HUNGRY AND DESTITUTE

HELP US FEED
THEM

Help Build a Strong Union!

Take Some More To Sell.



Office open from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
daily

General Relief Committee

799 BROADWAY ROOM 225
NEW YORK CITY
Stuyvesant 2843

\$100

6%

DAILY DIVIDENDS

Secured by a

SECOND MORTGAGE

OF THIS



SQUARE BLOCK

of the

First Workers Cooperative Colony

Bronx Park East and Allerton Ave.

Consumers Finance Corporation

SUBSIDIARY OF THE

UNITED WORKERS COOPERATIVE

69 Fifth Avenue, Cor. 14th St.

\$500

Telephone Stuyvesant 6900

GOLD BONDS

LABOR PRESIDENT OF PENNSYLVANIA DENOUNCES WOLL

Reactionary Scored for Alliance With Boss

(Continued from Page One)

The present study of the Civic Federation warrants the definite conclusion that the entire undertaking was conceived in iniquity, bias and untruthfulness.

"Every one knows Mr. Easley's all too long record of persistent opposition toward social legislation. It is because of this practical and pharisaical attitude that the United Mine Workers and several other international labor organizations now have constitutional prohibitions against their officers joining the Civic Federation."

Many Reactionaries.

"The chairman of this particular old age pension study is Tecumseh Sherman, an old reactionary and a man who has consistently written against old age pensions regardless of all facts and truth. Mr. Easley admits that the money for this investigation has come from the Carnegie Corporation whose past unfair position toward labor in general and unions in particular are of historic record. And to cap it all I have reliable evidence that your local investigators are definitely instructed to obtain only such information as will disprove the facts found by the various state commissions and especially those found by the Pennsylvania commission."

"Since when has the Carnegie Corporation become converted to labor unionism and assumed the championship of labor legislation?"

Archibald Stevenson, John Hays Hammond, Geo. B. Cortelyou, Elton Hooker, Nicholas E. Brady and E. K. Hall of the Bell Telephone trust are named as anti-labor members of the executive committee of the Civic Federation.

Woll Hated In New York.

Woll is well known in New York. He injected himself into the struggle between the rank and file of the Fur Workers Union and their reactionary international officials as an aid of the latter. By means of a false investigation of the furriers' strike here he accumulated the basis of a "report" denouncing the workers for their victorious struggle. He personally appeared on the platform at the last meeting of the New York Trades and Labor Council, and in an hysterical speech, led the attack on the left wing needle trades members present.

YOUNG WOMAN wishes to share her three-room apartment, beautifully furnished, with a congenial couple or friends. Call Interval 2195.

MRS. ROGIN announces to her friends and patrons that she has opened a new

Vegetarian Restaurant
at 249 E. 13th Street, N. Y. C.

Grand Concert and Dance
will be held Saturday, March 5
at 1347 Boston R'd, Bronx, N. Y.
Admission 50c.—Auspices of House
Union of Bronx Workers Center.

TONIGHT! CIVIC BALL

of the MODERN SUNDAY SCHOOLS' CAMP ASSOCIATION
Saturday, February 26th, 1927, 8 P. M.
At LABOR TEMPLE, 247 East 84th Street, New York City.

Admission at Gate 75c.
Proceeds go to improvement of Summer Camp for Workers' Children.

Announcement to Comrades!

Charles Selikson
Radios and Victrolas 1225 First Ave.
CORN. 66TH STREET

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS—
Stromberg-Curlson Radios
Fada-Neutrodyne Atwater Kent
Radiola Super-Heterodyne
Freed-Eisemann
Freshman Masterpiece, Etc.

No Interest Charged Installed Free
EVERYTHING GUARANTEED — OPEN EVENINGS

TONIGHT!
We Are Giving the
First and Best Ball
in
Brownsville
in the
WORKERS CENTER HALL
63 Liberty Ave.

TONIGHT
Feb. 26, 8 P. M.
Meet Your Comrades of the
Former Branches of the Party
and League.

Section 6-B Dance
An entertainment and dance will
be held tonight at the Workers' Center,
29 Graham Avenue, (corner
Cook) Brooklyn, arranged by Sub-
section 6-B of the Workers' Party. All
welcome.

Workers Youth Dance
A dance will be held tonight at 63
Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, jointly by
the Workers' Youth Center Club and
the Neutral Club of Brownsville. All
young workers are welcome to at-
tend.

Correction
The advertisement in yesterday's
DAILY WORKER in regard to a
meeting of the Painters' Union should
have read "International Progressive
Alteration Painters & Paperhangers'
Union" instead of "Painters' Union."

Predict Panic in Orgy Of Building Profit

(Continued from Page One)

lated building program. Steady employment with rising wage scales characteristic of the organized building workers for the past three years will come to an abrupt halt if the financial spree comes to grief as predicted by Ottinger.

Ottinger's statement is aimed at the New York bond houses which have participated in the building finance orgy. The billions of dollars of profits and dividends which have been buried at Wall Street investment companies for profitable investment have proved the bait to real estate mortgage and bond companies to engage in the shadiest of deals.

The G. L. Miller Co., a bond house in which American Federation of Labor bankers were deeply involved, was the first of the big houses to crash last year, and Ottinger asserts that more will follow Miller if a halt is not called.

Stagger Business World.
"Unless greater safeguards are thrown around the investments of the public in the enterprises promoted by these concerns, big and little, a series of financial crashes that will stagger the business world is bound to ensue," said Ottinger.

He served notice on such concerns that he was prepared to prosecute them under the Martin Anti-Stock Fraud Law if the regulations affecting realty bond issues are not rigidly observed in the future.

Up to September 26, last, 15 leading real estate bond houses had sold \$971,000,000 bonds for 1926. In 1925, the same houses sold \$291,000,000 according to the attorney general.

Gambling With Funds.

"Some companies have been guilty of gambling with investor's funds," Ottinger said. "Failure to observe the regulations promulgated by the anti-stock fraud bureau will provoke the exercise of the most drastic provisions of the Martin law against these companies. Such companies which prove delinquent will be effectively suppressed by injunction and foreign corporations guilty of violating this code will be excluded from the state."

"The state is a virgin field of operation for these real estate bond concerns. Our investors annually absorb upwards of \$300,000,000 of these securities, a fact which calls for the most energetic enforcement of the regulations the attorney general's office has promulgated."

"Observance of the rules of the attorney general has framed for the handling of the funds of these enterprises will prevent a repetition of the G. L. Miller and Co. failure. Ignorance of them will surely precipitate a panic of frightful proportions."

BUY THE DAILY WORKER AT THE NEWSSTANDS

N. Y. Labor Dailies Cooperate in Unique Anti-Fascist Affair

Spaghetti, music, radicals, and tobacco smoke will mingle at the Anti-Fascist entertainment and dance which will be held at the Yorkville Casino, 86th St. and 3rd Ave., on March 5th.

The dance will be held under the auspices of Il Lavoratore, the Italian working class daily, and The DAILY WORKER.

Bankers Sent Over Road for Thievery

Three officers of the Broadway General Bank were each sentenced yesterday to prison for from four and a half to nine years at hard labor for speculations of \$476,188 of the bank's funds.

U.S. HUNGARIANS BLOCK MOVE FOR LOAN TO HORTHY

Workers Bank in Two Big Organizations

Two new organizations of Hungarians in the United States—the bulk of them workers—have been formed. The Federated Hungarian Societies of America brings together about 200 organizations with a total membership of 300,000. The federated group aims at naturalization of the million Hungarians in this country.

An Anti-Horthy League for Hungarians has been started to combat efforts of the Horthy regime to erect a Kossuth monument in New York. The proposed Horthy move is a blind, says Hugo Gellert, labor artist, for sending 50 agents of the Hungarian dictator to America in the hope of drumming up financial and other support for the reactionary government of Hungary. Horthy's regime has been marked by persecution of workers and their organizations.

Need Monument in Budapest.
"If the supporters of the Horthy terrorists regime in this country are anxious to erect a monument of Kossuth, Hugo Gellert declared, 'let them erect one in Budapest. There is no monument to Kossuth in the most important city in Hungary.'"

The Anti-Horthy League holds its first big meeting 2 p. m., March 13th, at Central Opera House, New York.

Aims of the Hungarian societies federation include: A delegate council to defend and represent all Hungarian-Americans and their institutions; school for naturalization of members; co-ordination of present competing organizations' work; a forum for free lectures, exhibits, theatricals, etc., to aid Hungarian-American community life; pooling of resources of all Hungarian sick and benevolent societies for erection of a sanitarium; publication of a federation newspaper; combatting all forms of reaction.

Brooklyn Painters Will Demand \$14.00 Scale Beginning April First

On and after April 1st the Brooklyn painters, within the jurisdiction of District Council No. 28, will demand a wage scale of \$14 per day.

Preparations are now taken to enforce this demand and in case of refusal of the painting contractors to pay the new scale the union is going to go on strike. District council 28 has asked the endorsement for this action from the painters in New York and the Queens, who upon request have assured full cooperation to assist the Brooklyn brothers in realizing their demand.

This new wage scale was drawn up in view of the fact that the building program for the coming season is one of the biggest of the previous years and will give employment to every painter available. It is stated also that the present rate of speed required at the job fully justifies a wage increase, especially so since the painting trade is seasonal compelling a painter to be idle for 4 and 5 months during the winter.

Tailors Local 1 to Open Drive for Union

Journeyman Tailors Local 1, is opening an organization campaign to unionize the custom tailors of New York. The first step in that direction is the appointment of two organizers to assist the business agent in reaching the workers and explaining to them the importance of joining the union.

The next meeting of the local will be held Monday, at 8 p. m., at the Bohemian Hall, 321 East 73d Street. All tailors, union members and those who want to join, should be present.

Dressmakers T.U.E.L. To Meet on Monday

A meeting of the dressmakers section of the Trade Union Educational League, will be held on Monday at 15 East 3rd Street, Room 3, at 7.30 p. m.

Important questions will be taken up. The presence of every member is necessary. Admittance by membership book only.

We Are Giving the First and Best Ball

in
Brownsville
in the
WORKERS CENTER HALL
63 Liberty Ave.

TONIGHT
Feb. 26, 8 P. M.
Meet Your Comrades of the
Former Branches of the Party
and League.

High Rents Feature Housing in Bronx

(Continued from Page One)

waiting tenants should be interesting to them. And if they need to be convinced, they might ask those tenants how long they lived at their last house, how much they paid, why they moved, and how long they waited for this opportunity.

Before I describe the living conditions in the various sections, let's digest a few facts and figures first. To give an average wage and rental for the entire Bronx would be erroneous, for the variation is startling. But the average salary of the majority of wage-earners is \$36. Their rent amounts to \$45. Among the poorer people, the unskilled laborers, the average salary is \$30—the rent is \$38. These figures apply chiefly to East Bronx, Hunts Point and South Pelham. But among the middle class, who earn on an average of \$48 a week, the rental is only \$52.

Who bears the burden of the rents? The same person that bears the burden of taxation—the poor man.

Jerry Building.
It's a trifle hard to describe the tenements of the Bronx. They aren't exactly terrible—they haven't had time to be. But their real danger is not the things that are obvious, but those that aren't apparent.

The buildings, most of them housing twenty families or more, were slumped up in a hurry. Cheap stucco was put on the outside; this has been knocked down by snow and ice. But that's the landlord's worry. What concerns the tenant and therefore us is the fact that because of the hurry, the houses were improperly built, internally.

"Walk Up" Apartments.

The rooms are exceptionally small, crowding everybody, entirely eliminating privacy. The beautiful sunlight, which the Bronx has in magnificent abundance, can only be enjoyed by half the tenants, and then only in one room, either the kitchen or the parlor. The apartment houses are tall, seven or eight stories high, but few of them have elevators. The tired mother must climb all those flights of stairs after a hard day's work.

Why landlords are not forced to build fire escapes for each and every house, I do not know. The law requires it. Yet, throughout east Bronx and as far north as Pelham, I found houses with no fire escapes, veritable firetraps.

Wash times, to improve the appearance of the houses, I suppose, have been placed on the roof. The poor tired mother has to lug her wet wash five and six flights, then, with wind howling all around her, she hangs up her clothes with icy fingers.

Landlord Rarely Loses.

But if you have money to invest, and you don't mind how tainted your income is, take a tip and invest in the Bronx. The Bronx landlord, according to the dockets, is forever in court, and he rarely loses. He is given every opportunity to raise the rent, and in the summary of one case, I found that the judge had given him instruction in how to worm through a loophole in the emergency rent law and thus be able to raise the rents a little more.

If you've got to be a gouger, do it legally. But don't do it like the bloodsuckers in east Bronx, who, taking advantage of the ignorance of the Italian tenants, shake a sheriff's warrant in their faces, and tell them with a straight face they'll be locked up if they don't pay an increase. This was done in countless cases, a local lawyer proved to me.

Be Low—But Within Law.

If you've got to be low, be low. That's quite in conformity with the ideology of the New York landlord. But don't be illegal. Three landlords were fined for doing that up in the Bronx. And that's against ethics, as the Bronx Ward of the United Real Estate Owners' Association will tell you.

Gumpertz Speaks on Germany, Sunday at The Workers' School

Julian Gumpertz, an eye-witness of the German revolution, will speak at tomorrow night's open forum of the Workers' School, 108 East 14th Street on "Problems of the German Revolution."

Give Dance Benefit For Sunday School

A dance will be given tonight at the Labor Temple, 247 East 84th Street, by the Modern Sunday School Association to raise funds to improve their camp at Lincoln Park, N. J.

I. L. D. Office Sends Out Last Call For 'Ads,' Honor Rolls

Collectors for the International Labor Defense Bazaar to be held at the New Star Casino, 107 St. and Park Ave., must immediately bring into the office all Red Honor Rolls and Bazaar program contracts. The program is going to the printer at the end of the week. Advertisements must positively come in at once. Do not fail.

Seamen Meeting to Save Three Watch System on U.S. Boats

A mass meeting has been arranged for tonight at 7:30 by the International Seamen's Club at 26 South St., to discuss and formulate plans for the maintenance of the present three watch, eight hours a day system, and to defeat the move made by the American shipowners to re-introduce the former two watches, twelve hours a day system.

It is important that all active seamen should be present. Good speakers have been provided for, with an open forum discussion to follow the regular program.

Pupil Bosses Okeh Move to Let Minors Out of Day Schools

Local school officials are attempting to knock the continuation school law on the head by an amendment permitting night schooling to be substituted. The law now requires minors under 17 to attend school at least four hours a week.

Seek Licenses for Milk Plant Bosses

Superintendents and managers of milk plants would be licensed by the state, after an examination, under a bill introduced in the legislature today. Heads of such plants would be under the supervision of the department of agriculture. The bill is aimed at adulteration widely practiced in New York City.

Italian Press Guarded.

ROME, Feb. 25.—While the Italian press is guarded in commenting upon the British protest to Russia against the spread of anti-British propaganda, it is apparent that Italy is fearful of an armed clash between Britain and Russia, unless, according to Lavoro D'Italia, London, effects a pact with the Cantonese based on the pound sterling and renews its alliance with Japan.

ARE YOU COMING?

Of course, to the great Italian Affair
arranged by

Daily Worker and Il Lavoratore

MARCH 5th, AT THE LYCEUM
86th Street and 3rd Avenue

Well-known Russian Artists will render an exceptional

Concert
beginning at 8:30 p. m. sharp,
followed by a

Grand Ball

One BIG surprise for that night.

—Come and See.

TICKETS 50c.

The Manager's Corner

ADVERTISING BRINGS THE SHEKELS.

You remember the old story of the farmer who complained because he was unable to walk thru the forest with a long ladder, which he carried horizontally. So it is with many comrades who try to do things in the hardest possible way, when there is a simple, easy way to do the same thing more effectively. This is as true about helping The DAILY WORKER as it is about other things.

Many comrades do not realize what a substantial source of income there is for The DAILY WORKER in advertising. There are many advertisers who would be glad to advertise in The DAILY WORKER, as the National Labor Daily. It is simply a case of failure to approach these people.

Advertisements can easily be obtained from restaurants patronized by our readers, dentists, lawyers and other professional men, who want to reach a radical crowd, or who are sympathetic with our paper.

Every affair which is arranged by a labor, co-operative or fraternal organization, by a social club or group of workers should make arrangements whereby a certain sum is set aside for advertising in The DAILY WORKER.

One important fact, however, must be kept in mind, and that is the question of payment. We can get a paper full of ads, if we don't ask for money. Radicals especially, are very lax on this point. As far as possible payment should be made in advance, unless the customer is a very responsible party, with established financial credit. We are running a special line of professional, restaurant ads at \$15.00 a month and \$1.50 per inch for a single insert. Out-of-town ads receive a special reduced rate of \$10.00 a month, and \$1.00 per inch. Here is a practical way to help The DAILY WORKER. Why not try it?—BERT MILLER.

Young Workers Hold Williamsburg Forum

The Williamsburg section of the Young Workers' (Communist) League will hold an open forum on Sunday, 8 p. m., at 29 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn.

The subject to be discussed is "Youth and Imperialism," by Carl Weissberg, well known league lecturer. All young workers and older workers are urged to attend and hear this important subject. Questions and discussions will follow from the floor.

Bert Wolfe Speaks On Mexico in Bronx

Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' Open Forum, 1347 Boston Road, tomorrow evening on the subject: "What's the Matter with Mexico?"

H. M. Wicks to Speak On "Whither China"

A lively discussion on the present Chinese situation will be held Sunday afternoon at 3:30 p. m., at the Utopia Neighborhood House, 170 West 130th Street, by H. M. Wicks who speaks on "Whither China?"

Keep Your Eye On This Column

Beginning today and for the next two weeks we are going to give books away practically for nothing.

Valuable collection of books now made available to everyone.

Today's Big Offer 3 BOOKS

1.

Industrial Revival of Soviet Russia, by A. A. Heller. Beautiful cloth bound volume, 241 pps, regularly sold for \$1.00, now given away at 25 cents a copy. If you do not own a copy of this valuable book, now is the time to get one. How the Russians set about putting their house in order. Every revolutionist should understand the New Economic Policy introduced by Lenin in the Spring of 1921.

2.

Government Strikebreaker, by Jay Lovestone. This book is particularly timely. It will give you the proper background for interpreting the role of the government toward the workers. It is yours for 25 cents, while they last.

3.

Fairy Tales for Workers' Children, by Herminia Zur Muhlen. Children love this book. And you will enjoy the splendid handling of working class suffering under capitalism so that a child can get the full significance of the struggle. Beautifully illustrated with full page color plates and numerous illustrations in black and white by Lydia Gibson. You can buy this lovely colorful book for 50 cents while the sale is going on.

\$1.00 bill will bring these three books to you.

Fill out the coupon below, pin a dollar to this ad and send to us at once.

Now on Sale at

Jimmy Higgin's Book Store
127 University Place, N. Y.

THE DAILY WORKER

Published by the DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO.
Daily, Except Sunday
33 First Street, New York, N. Y. Phone, Orchard 1680

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By mail (in New York only): By mail (outside of New York):
\$8.00 per year \$4.50 six months \$6.00 per year \$3.50 six months
\$2.50 three months \$2.00 three months

Address all mail and make out checks to
THE DAILY WORKER, 33 First Street, New York, N. Y.

J. LOUIS ENGDAHL
WILLIAM F. DUNNE } Editors
BERT MILLER } Business Manager

Entered as second-class mail at the post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Advertising rates on application.

An Imperialist Rival Appears in the Nicaraguan Situation.

Now that Great Britain is sending a battleship to Nicaragua to protect His Majesty's subjects, will Secretary of State Kellogg please have one of his bright young men explain how American intervention has prevented interference by European powers?

This, it will be remembered was one of the principal reasons given by Kellogg for armed intervention. The Monroe Doctrine was in danger according to this Coolidge appointee; if America did not act decisively we might lose prestige overseas.

The protection of lives of American citizens and other nationals is not necessary nor have any foreigners been injured or even menaced during the whole course of the recent struggle.

A letter from an American in Nicaragua read by Senator Borah to the Foreign Relations Committee puts the case thus:

No Americans have any cause for complaint. We are treated with consideration. The only Americans who are complaining are a few who secured certain concessions on mahogany lands from Chamorro and Diaz and which they will lose if the Diaz rule falls. IT WILL FALL UNLESS HELD UP BY OUR MONEY, FOR THE PEOPLE ARE AGAINST DIAZ. (Emphasis ours.)

The protection of lives of nationals who are in colonial regions trying to get rich always comes in handy when larger issues, such as the control of a canal route and the establishment of a base of operations against Mexico and South America are the real objectives of imperialism.

The dispatch of a warship by Britain to the scene of conflict is no mere routine matter. It has a direct connection with Wall Street's drive into Latin-America and also with the situation in the Far East.

Just as the United States sends battleships to Chinese waters as a display of sea power to impress both the Chinese masses and her imperialist rivals so does Great Britain send one of her war fleet to Nicaraguan waters.

Only a fool will believe that Great Britain is concerned over personal danger of her subjects from Nicaraguans with American battleships off both coasts of Nicaragua and with all the principal cities held by U. S. marines.

The dispatch of a British battleship to Nicaragua, in spite of the effusive denials of the state department of any political significance attaching to the incident, means that the occupation of Nicaragua by American forces has now become of first class importance internationally, that Wall Street and its state department meet rival forces in a field of politics which the most strenuous efforts have failed to confine to the western hemisphere.

The invasion of Nicaragua has sharpened the imperialist rivalry between America and Great Britain.

Cooper Union Meeting Wipes Out Pretensions of Right Wing in Furriers' Union

The overflow meeting called by the left wing Joint Board of the Furriers' Union for Cooper Union Thursday night, was a brilliant contrast to the small and gangster-ridden meeting held by the right wing the day before.

2,500 furriers—all who could get into the hall—cheered and applauded Ben Gold, manager of the Joint Board, and Louis Hyman of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union Joint Board. The spirit of the meeting was militant and optimistic. It pledged the full support of the left wing majority in the furriers' and cloakmakers' unions to the strikers who are being persecuted by Sigman, Beckerman, Schachtman, Woll, Rosalsky and Co. and contributed \$5,000 as a first payment.

Unity for defense of arrested strikers, unity for organization of the shops, unity in the struggle to prevent the right wing destroying the unions—this was the program voiced by all the speakers and this was the program endorsed by the rank and file.

No one can fail to understand, after reading the report of this meeting that the right wing pretensions to leadership in the Furriers' Union in New York are of the same character as those of the grand dukes to power in the Soviet Union.

RAISE \$5,000,000 TO FEED CULTURE TO WORKERS THRU CHAUTAUQUAS

Awfully Anxious to Keep Workers Out of Mischiefs During All Their Leisure Time

A \$5,000,000 fund for the large-scale dissemination of bunk is being raised.

Expert bunk-shooters like Edward Bok, Ida Tarbell, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, William Hard and Simeon D. Fess, Ohio standpatter, are supporting the move. Hard boiled capitalists who know their onions—like Charlie Schwab, Otto Kahn, Henry Morgenthau and Samuel MacRobert, chairman of the board of the Chatham & Phenix National Bank, are supplying the coin.

One would think that the schools and the capitalist newspapers are supplying all the bunk that it is necessary to keep the American worker & lie. But the National Community Foundation thinks differently.

Read The Daily Worker Every Day

Nicaragua's Struggle for Freedom

By WILLIAM F. DUNNE

THE occupation of Nicaragua by American troops under which the country becomes a protectorate like Panama, closes another chapter in the history of intimidation and intervention which has been made by the U. S. state and war departments in the last 17 years.

The history of American-Nicaraguan relations during this period consists of a series of warlike acts on the part of America, acts perpetrated behind the thinnest veil of justification, and on the part of the Nicaraguan masses, of heroic sacrifice in the brief periods of peace and unhesitating bravery on the field of battle facing overwhelming odds.

SUBJUGATION of Nicaragua as a studied policy of American imperialism begins coincidentally with the acquisition of the Panama canal zone under the Roosevelt administration—which is another sordid chapter in American history.

Taft carried out the policy of the "big stick" which Roosevelt merely named but did not originate—it took on its militant form under McKinley with the ousting of Spain in 1898 and the establishment of complete American hegemony of the Caribbean area.

A feasible canal route thru Nicaraguan territory—a route which some engineers claim is far superior to Panama's—is the main reason why American imperialism began to look with covetous eyes at this little country. Since that time American interests in Mexico, Central and South America have increased tremendously and Nicaragua now is a pivot for the wheel of imperialist enterprise in the republics to the south.

ROOSEVELT not only grabbed the Panama canal zone but laid the basis for a duplication of this feat with the Nicaraguan route as the prize.

Taft continued the aggression begun by Roosevelt. A Latin-American writer describes this series of "incidents," as the diplomats call them, as follows:

"The North American Government, interested in preventing the possible construction of a new inter-oceanic canal thru Nicaragua, sent a squadron into Nicaraguan waters in April, 1908, composed of the cruisers Washington, Colorado, South Dakota, Albany, etc., with a contingent of 4,000 men and instructions to avail themselves of a pretext for landing. The president of Nicaragua, who at that time was Don Jose Santos Zelaya, tried to temporize with Captain Moore, head of the squadron. But shortly after, on October 10, 1909, Mr. Moffat, the North American consul at Bluefields, on the Atlantic coast of Nicaragua, supported an insurrection led by the governor of this region, Senor Juan J. Estrada. Mr. Knox (then secretary of state) in a note which aroused much comment in Latin America, declared the revolution legitimate, and handed Senor Zelaya's representative in Washington his passports. In the course of the struggle, General Toledo, who commanded the lawful Nicaraguan forces, had shot two American subjects (citizens—the writer evidently has in mind the imperial character of the U. S. government—W. F. D.) whom he had caught in the act of trying to dynamite the government's ships."

"This threw light on the character of the revolution and the leader of it himself, Senor Estrada, took it upon himself to confirm this later, by declaring in the New York Times of September 10, 1912, that this movement had received financial aid from North American companies, mentioning the firm of Joseph W. Beers, which contributed \$200,000, and Samuel Well, who gave \$150,000. Convinced that the revolutionaries would receive every sort of aid from North America, the president of Nicaragua, not to prolong the struggle, thought it patriotic to resign, and left the country on board the Mexican gunboat General Guero, after handing over his powers, in accordance with the constitution and by the consent of congress, to Dr. Don Jose Madriz, a jurist, having no connection with politics. This government was recognized by many nations, but not by the United States, which continued to support the fictitious revolution."

When Senor Madriz gave orders to attack Bluefields, he was met by the fact that the harbor was defended by North American sailors, and that the cruisers of that country were blockading the coast. Realizing that it would not be a civil but an international struggle, he renounced his mandate on August 26, 1910, and left for Mexico, where he died shortly afterwards. So the U. S., under the presidency of Mr. Taft, took possession of the customs of Nicaragua, and thus was started the regime which still continues to this day."

(Manuel Ugarte—"The Destiny of a Continent"—translated from the Spanish—Edited by J. Fred Rippey, Assistant Professor of History, University of Chicago, in a most arrogant and insulting manner. (—Emphasis mine.)

THE Nicaraguan national debt, owed to New York bankers, was

overdue and this was the public reason given for the conspiracy against Nicaraguan sovereignty and the application of the doctrine of "force without stint or limit."

The answer of the Nicaraguan masses was one of the most touching evidences of their willingness to sacrifice personal welfare for freedom from imperialist domination. The people began to raise money by popular subscription to pay the debt. Ugarte says:

"Nothing could be more painful and moving than these lists, in which were to be seen the tears of a nationality. The newspapers of Nicaragua of March 12, 1912, set aside wide columns in which the most humble offerings could be read side by side with the contributions of the moneyed classes; Samuel Gavarrete, his whole possessions; Louis Delgado, the proceeds of the sale of her bed; Juana Gutierrez, the house where she lives; Laura Roque, her sewing-machine; Manuel de Aragon, day laborer, the value of twelve days' work; Raman Robledo, his cart with two oxen; Joaquina Velasquez, licensed mendicant, her day's collection, 20 centavos."

VOLUMES have been written on the subject of the sacrifices the French populace made to pay the indemnity demanded by Germany after the war of 1870-71. Particularly in America was a paean of praise to the French sung when the house of Morgan drove this nation to war against Germany to protect the loans made to France and the other allied powers. But no American writer has yet felt inspired to write the epic of the sacrifices noted above.

But the efforts of the Nicaraguans were not confined to attempts to pay off the American usurers in gold. Many Nicaraguans gave their blood and lives in the struggle against "the colossus of the north."

NICARAGUAN exiles in Costa Rica, Julian Yrias, Rodolfo Espinosa, Alejandro Bermudez and General Zeledon organized and led an expedition to assist the national revolutionary movement headed by General Mena.

American troops were landed to defend the puppet government set up by the American state department, the town of Masaya was bombarded, Zeledon killed and the revolution crushed.

ANOTHER Latin-American writer has described this affair:

"The battle began with sustained artillery fire (North American) which the marines kept up for twenty-four hours against the light and improvised fortifications protecting the town of Masaya. An assault was afterwards made on them. The resistance was weak owing to lack of munitions, especially for artillery."

"The fight was continued in the plaza with the aid of the forces of President Diaz, and after a few hours, Zeledon gave it up as his munitions were exhausted. Owing to Mena's surrender he had not been able to receive those he expected from the reinforcements from Granada."

"Zeledon was pursued, overtaken, captured, killed. How? The patriots maintain that he was captured and assassinated. Those on the other side say he died of his wounds. History, which will take possession of the victim's name to honor it as it deserves, will clear up this point; for we do not wish to take this task upon us, even with the documents before us, for fear of being blinded by admiration for the hero and indignation against those who were the executors, both of him and of his country." (Doctrina Wilson—By Policarpo Bonilla, ex-president of Honduras.—Emphasis mine.)

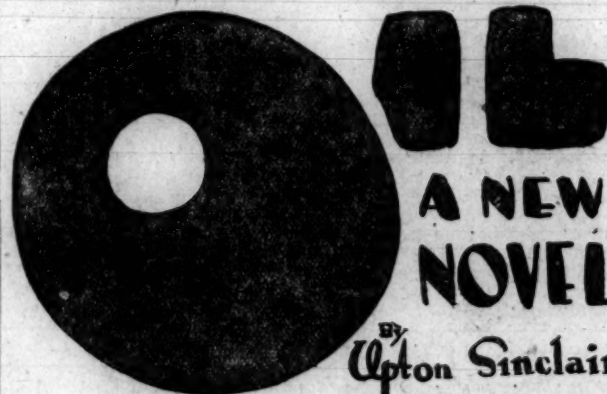
THE press of American imperialism pictures the Nicaraguan masses—all Latin Americans for that matter—as plant instruments in the hands of unscrupulous politicians. The record shows, however, that Latin-American populace has been far more discerning in this respect than the American masses. The fact that war can be waged on a nation of 600,000 people by Wall Street's government, that it has been waged off and on ever since 1908, without any effective protest in America, and with millions of people believing that no protest is justified, is proof of the ease with which the American masses have been deceived and the need for agitation to bring action.

AMERICAN armed forces are in Nicaragua to stay and to make similar forays on the neighboring republics when it suits the purpose of Wall Street to have this done. They will be withdrawn only when the workers and farmers of both continents unite their forces against the common enemy.

The history of the determined struggles against imperialist aggression, like those in Nicaragua, show that the American masses need not fear that their Latin American brothers-in-arms will be backward in the fight.

All over Latin-America the workers and peasants form the great majority of the population. The increasing necessity for resistance to American imperialism will tend to give their organizations and economic struggles an increasingly revolutionary character.

In Mexico, Central and South America are the allies of the American masses. Together they will write the next chapter in the history of the struggle against imperialism in the Western Hemisphere.



VII

It was long after midnight; and Rachel sought to draw Bunny away. There was nothing more they could do, either for Paul or his sister. There was a small hotel a few doors away, they would get a room there, and rest, and the hospital nurse would notify them if there were any change. And Bunny yielded; he must not be unfair to Rachel. He knew there was something unnatural about his own devotion to Paul, the subject of his mind to everything that Paul thought, the exactness of his memory of everything Paul had said. Yes, Bertie had told him that, and then Vee—and now Rachel!

He could not sleep. So, lying a-bed in the hotel-room, he explained it to her; how Paul had come when Bunny was groping for something different and better in his life. Paul had given him an ideal—something stern and hard—self-sufficiency, independence of judgment, determination to face life and understand it, and not be drawn away in pursuit of money or pleasure. Bunny had not been able to follow that ideal—no, he had lived in luxury, and gone chasing after women; but he had had the vision, the longing to be like Paul.

And then, at each new crisis in his life, Paul would come along, a sort of standard by which Bunny could measure himself and what he was doing, and realize how little success he was having. Paul had taught him about the workers, and how they felt; Paul had been the incarnation of the new, awakening working-class. Paul's mind had

been a searchlight, illuminating the world-situation, showing Bunny what he needed to know. Now the light was out, and Bunny would have to see by his own feeble lantern!

"Dear, he may get well," Rachel whispered; but Bunny moaned, no, no, he was going to die. Like a jagged flash of lightning before his mind was that X-ray picture of the crack at the base of Paul's skull. The light was out, at least from this world; a brute with a piece of iron pipe had extinguished it.

Rachel put her arms about him and sought to beguile him with caresses. And she succeeded, of course; he could not refuse her love. So presently he slept a little. But Rachel did not sleep, because he would jump and start in his sleep, his limbs would quiver—just the way she felt when the great guns went off!

What was Bunny doing? Fighting those brutes with their clubs and hatchets and iron pipe? Or back in the old days, when he had hovered over Paul—and Ruth, watching events that wrung his soul? Watching Dad deprive the family of their land; watching the oil operators crush the first strike; watching the government tear Paul away and make him into a strikebreaker for Wall Street bankers; watching Vernon Roscoe throw Paul into prison; watching capitalism with its world-wide system of terror drive Paul here and there, harry him, malign him, threaten him—until at last it hired the brute with the iron pipe!

(To Be Continued.)

FOOTNOTES TO THE NEWS

By EUGENE LYONS

First Person Stuff.—The great American confessional is under way, folks. Souls purged of secrecy. Hidden corners of a million lives ventilated by publicity. Sorrows spread where all may see and be forewarned. Everybody tells everything. The Catholic confessional is a joke by comparison. The psycho-analysts' confessional doesn't shine in. Chambermaids, prime ministers, "society" matrons, plumbers, jazz babies, evangelists, captains of industry, yeggs, stumble over each other in the crush to exhibit their private lives. An epidemic of frankness rages in our midst. Any of us may be hit by the contagion.

Eminent novelists tell why they hate their wives, why they didn't become carpenters instead of writers, how they sweat to create. See the Cosmopolitan, McClure's, the American Mercury, etc. Ex-feminists and ex-radicals tell how they got that way. See The Nation, The New Republic, The New Leader, etc. The housekeeper of the White House tells the bed-room secrets of our Presidents. Fat millionaires tell what they did with their first nickel or dime, how they got their first jobs, how they made their first billion. See Success, The Nation's Business, etc.

And the great anonymous mass of humble stenographers, prostitutes, shop girls, chorus steppers, understair heroes and heroines reveal their One Voluptuous Nights, their Fast and Furious Romances, their Babes Out of Wedlock. Heart-throb. Sinners in Satin. Purple Pleasures. Sticky, gooey romance. Fifteen-cent, 20-cent and 25-cent thrills and adventure. Tons of it spawned by the presses every day. Bernarr Macfadden—the greatest Father Confessor of all time. True Stories. Romances, Experiences. True Ghost Stories. True Lies. I Confess, Marriage Stories, Secrets, Sex. Still they come.

Then there are the tabloids and their full-sized imitators. By Peaches Herself, Daddy Himself, Charlie Chaplin's Best Friend, Valentino's Sweetest Sweetheart. By Gilda Grey, Houdini's Ghost, the Murderer Himself, etc., etc. Each of them guaranteed, sealed with the picture and the original signature of the author. Confessions, revelations, inside stuff, the Whole Truth at Last Exclusively in This Paper.

No newspaper or magazine, however solid and respectable it purports to be, can escape the sweep of the confessional urge. And the reading public believes. It matters nothing that Peaches and Daddy testify in court that they had not even seen their "confessions" before publication. It matters nothing that conscience-stricken hack writers admit that they are the authors of the first-person outbursts of mythical sinners. It matters nothing that the confessions of the supposedly uneducated cabaret singers, department store counter girls, etc. lapse into excellent English. We believe. There can be no confessional without Faith.

The capital I has come into its own. It is to the new confessional what the cross is to the Roman brand. Unless the epidemic is stopped the third person will be eliminated from American grammar. Only the first and the second will remain: I for confession, and you for accusation.

First person dope for the masses. An opiate and soporific. To give them make-believe thrills and to keep their minds off other things. To keep them satisfied while at work and to prevent them from thinking in their leisure.

W. Reynolds of Detroit writes:

"Riding around our fair city in our somewhat less than fair transportation system I have observed groups of foreign-looking persons feverishly tearing up our streets and throwing up barricades of paving stones and other debris. This activity is accompanied by an open and flagrant display of red flags. Most ominous of all, I have noticed swarthy Mexicans among them obviously inspiring this assault on our institutions. Do you think Mr. Kellogg should be advised of these goings on?"

Yes, Comrade Reynolds. Any ditch-digger who works feverishly for the wages he gets in Detroit deserves to be denounced.

LETTER TO A LUNATIC.

Dear Lester:

Lester dear, I always keep my promise. I promised to tell you all the latest news as best I can. I mean that I don't know it so well myself, but will do my best. I know how awful hard it must be for you, dear, in that lovely asylum without papers to cheer you up. So here goes.

Both the president, Coolidge, and the head of the navy, Wilbur, have been saying things about naval armaments. First Coolidge sent a letter to other presidents and kings in other countries. Then Wilbur made a speech about preparedness. Near as I can make out they think that we ought to get together right away and reduce our navy because there may be a world revolution any day and we need the largest army and navy in the world to put it down. Two countries, France and Italy, refused to talk about smaller navies. The answer for France was made by Briand, the same fellow I mean who got the noble prize for peace. Japan and England and the United States will therefore have to talk it over between themselves. But all of them have a lot of warships in Shanghai and the way things are going maybe the Chinese will reduce their navies for them and save them a lot of trouble.

Also I know you will be very glad to learn that there are only 5,000 Communists in our country. It's a wonder there are enough to go around. I mean the way thousands of them are in every union, such as the miners, the cloakmakers, the fur workers, the carpenters and so on; and a lot more are needed to spread poison in the army, the navy, the women's clubs, the public schools, and so forth. At one meeting, in Madison Square Garden, there were 20,000 of them according to all the papers, so it all goes to show, doesn't it?

Lester darling, a woman took up swimming to reduce and she swam the Catalina channel. Well, she didn't succeed, so why should the papers make so much fuss? I mean she didn't succeed in reducing, as I saw her picture. Also you will be glad to be informed that our nation's income last year was \$89,682,000,000, and that there are 200 Americans insured for a \$1,000,000 or more. Isn't it wonderful, Lester? Also a young boy of 12 killed a storekeeper because he was hungry and needed bread. The picture papers have started a drive to clean up the stage. The stage is dirty. All the picture papers print awful pictures from those shows to prove it.

That's about all for this time, honey, but I will write real soon. Always, always yours,

Sincerely yours,

MYRTLE.

P. S.—Dear Lester, I forgot to tell you also that Chamberlain has sent a letter to Soviet Russia saying that he would start a war if the Bolsheviks do not stop making trouble in Poland, the Baltic countries, China and other parts of the British Empire, which is news, isn't it Lester darling? I mean the same Chamberlain that also got a noble prize for peace.

MYRTLE.

Get Your Union to Telegraph Congress Today!

WITHDRAW ALL U. S. WARSHIPS FROM NICARAGUA!
NO INTERVENTION IN MEXICO! HANDS OFF CHINA!

Don't Delay!

THE NEW MAGAZINE

Section of THE DAILY WORKER

Second Section: This Magazine Section Appears Every Saturday in The DAILY WORKER.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1927

ALEX BITTELMAN, Editor

EDITOR'S NOTES

By ALEX BITTELMAN

THERE was a time, not very long ago, when to speak of American imperialism was tantamount in the eyes of the rulers of our land to insulting the national flag. These days are fast disappearing. The phrase "American Imperialism" is coming to be accepted even by apologists of capitalism as a perfectly proper expression of present day capitalism in the United States.

And along with this goes a comparatively frank defense of the extension of American imperialism. Says the Michigan State Journal:

"Never before in the history of America did we have such a grand total of investments abroad as we have at present. The chances are the tendency is now merely under way and that capital and our enterprise will go abroad in an increasing way."

Which is quite fair though not a complete statement of the case. And further in the same paper:

"This condition is bound to be expressed in international relations. It is being so expressed. (You betch your life it is—A. B.) Our little difficulty in Mexico and in Nicaragua are symptoms. From now on, America, whether it will or not, is bound to expand its influence. We may as well begin to think straight about such expansion."

"Our LITTLE difficulty in Mexico and in Nicaragua" . . . Isn't that a peach of a statement?

Senator Borah, being more inclined to champion the interests of the smaller independent manufacturer rather than those of trustified industry and banking, which are primarily responsible for the imperialist policies of the American government, takes a different though not very consistent view of American imperialism. Speaking before the American Jewish Congress the other day, he said:

"China, Syria, Nicaragua and Mexico all present the same problem and reveal the same sinister policy. It is not war between the great powers, but spoliation of the weak nations. Are we to adopt such methods and such means of adjusting the controversies as will insure settlement upon the basis of justice rather than upon the basis of force?"

We, too, like justice—justice to the oppressed and weak nations. We admire very much the justice practised by the Soviet Union in this matter. And we are particularly strong believers in the justice which is being put into effect by the oppressed nations themselves when they rise against their oppressors. What we mean is some such justice expedition like the one at present engaged in by the Chinese revolutionary armies.

But at the same time we are firm adherents of the policy of struggle right here, at home, against the imperialist robbery of our "own" capitalists. But we demand real, energetic struggle and not mere words. Call it justice, if you must, but get the American military forces out of China, Nicaragua, Haiti, the Philippines, etc., compel the American government to keep its hands off these weak nations, do something about it that will bring results instead of creating the illusion that by talking about justice one can make our imperialists behave in a just manner.

While Senator Borah is philosophizing on justice, the American imperialists, who are not philosophers, but men of action, are establishing themselves in full control of Nicaragua. They call it a protectorate, but we all know what it means.

What is the conclusion? Liberal senators and kind-hearted opponents of imperialism generally should give this matter just a little bit of thought.

SUPER-POWER is fast revolutionizing industry and is preparing the basis for a still more radical revolution in social relations. The recent Midwest Power Conference at the Coliseum in Chicago is very instructive from this point of view.

Engineer Kane of Swift & Co., spoke with great enthusiasm on the prospects of super-power and its possibilities. He said:

"I prophesy that the meat-packing plant of the future will operate every power-driven piece of machinery, whether it be for manufacturing, pumping, refrigeration, transportation, lighting, or heating, from the monster-turbine of a super-power station."

This is no dream, although the vested interests of monopolistic capital will continue to resist effective technical progress whenever and wherever the latter comes into conflict with its control of markets and prices.

But assuming for the moment that Kane's prophesy will come true under capitalism, what will it mean in terms of the well-being of the masses and society as a whole? Of this spoke another engineer, W. Sykes, consulting engineer of the Inland Steel Company. According to him, here is what is happening as a result of super-power development:

"With each great improvement in power development and distribution there has come an increase in production of the steel industry, improvement of working conditions (?) and standard of living of its 470,000 employees."

We fully agree as to increase in production, but



PICKET LINE.

Three hundred men and women
Boys and girls
Stamping their feet upon an ice-clad sidewalk

To keep their bodies warm
And their toes from freezing;
Circle in kaleidoscopic motion
Around the entrance of
The brick colored textile mill,

And shout
Solidarity forever!
And the vapor coming from their mouths
Is like sky-writing to the other workers

Who take it up
And answer
Solidarity forever!
And three blue cops
With deformed faces
Wield their night-sticks
And shout
Break it up!
And three hundred men, women,
Boys and girls lift their voices
And shout
Solidarity forever
For the union makes us strong.

—MAX GELTMAN.

demand proof for the alleged "improvement of working conditions and standard of living" of the half-million steel workers. In the last ten years production in the steel industry had increased 36 per cent per man, but how about the real wages for the overwhelming majority of workers? How about the speed-up and squeeze-out methods that are making life a misery for the workers, and the growing oppressive weight of centralized capitalist government, imperialist rivalries and the ever present danger of new wars?

The further development of super-power holds out incalculable possibilities for the improvement of conditions and the raising of the standard of living of the masses. But these possibilities will not be realized under capitalism. It will require a proletarian revolution to make super-power serve humanity instead of a small clique of capitalist monopolists.

IN commenting upon Coolidge's proposal for "further" limitation of naval armaments (New Magazine, Feb. 19, Editor's Notes) we advanced the idea that the whole business was a piece of brazen hypocrisy which will result not in decrease but in INCREASE of naval armaments by American capitalism. Only, thanks to Coolidge's offer, which, as was known beforehand, was going to be and has been rejected by the European powers, now we can blame the other fellow. This is actually happening. The Army and Navy Journal, a government publication, carries an editorial on the matter in which it says the following:

"Obviously without the participation of France and Italy in the proposed naval disarmament conference, there is but one course for the United States to pursue. That is to proceed instantly (mind you, INSTANTLY—A. B.) with the construction of a sufficient number of cruisers and fleet submarines to place our country upon the same level of strength as other nations signatory of the Washington treaties."

This is a great game. It would appear on the surface as if the right hand did not know what the left one was doing. But in the center of it all stands the Big Boss of the show. Big monopolistic business is his name, and it is him who is directing the whole affair for the greater power and glory of American imperialism.

THE labor organizations of Shanghai, China, have declared a general strike. The masses of workers have responded to the call in a splendid manner, and the strike is growing daily. It is a great strike with great objectives. It represents the mobilization of working class power in Shanghai against the reactionary rule of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, against the oppression of foreign imperialists and for the victory of the Chinese revolutionary movement.

The forces of Marshal Sun are seizing strike pickets and beheading them right on the streets of the city. Which is supposed to be part of the "humane" campaign of British imperialism against Bolshevism. Capitalist culture and civilization served to the Chinese workers on the swords of Sun's mercenaries.

But the Chinese workers—the real backbone of the revolution—are learning fast how to fight and conquer. Despite the loss of many and many valuable heads and lives that the revolutionists will suffer in the course of the struggle, the CAUSE that will be beheaded eventually will be that of the imperialist oppressors and their Chinese flunkies.

WHAT was it that Queen Marie said about her American hosts and entertainers? Vulgar . . . Servile . . . Flock of swine . . . Anything else?

Well, let the American aristocracy defend its honor if it feels offended. Our wealthy and powerful did all they could to make themselves look cheap and ridiculous in the eyes of every honest American worker. And if there is anything to be said to the noble queen, let the ruling class of our land do the saying. We spoke our minds when the delicate creature was in our midst. Now—nothing to add or subtract.

China Faces The Philippines

By HARRY GANNES

IT was not so very long ago that General Chang Kai Shek, in an interview with an American newspaper correspondent, called the attention of the Filipinos to the fact that the road to complete independence lay in a definite anti-imperialist struggle against the United States. With the continuing success of the nationalist forces in China the truth of this assertion becomes indelibly clear.

Since the zeal of the United States for fair elections has forced it to go to the expense of dispatching marines to Nicaragua, and since the recent tilt with Mexico, the question of the Philippines has sunk into the background. The Thompson report with its excuses for unlimited retention of the islands under American domination, however, safely rests in the presidential files for future reference; and no occasion will be lost to use it at the proper time.

But just as the Strawn report on extra-territoriality was so much waste paper at the time it was printed due to the entirely changed situation in China by the time the learned Chicago lawyer reached home, so the Thompson report is more than slightly affected by the very same shift in Asiatic politics. With a unified, nationalist China the importance of the Philippines as a spearhead of United States imperialism is magnified tremendously. Manila, as an imperialist stronghold under the complete domination of the United States, assumes an added importance as a Pacific port, as foreign control on Shanghai lessens. Whatever the outcome of the Chinese civil war the foreign military control of Shanghai must wane, and the imperialist nations must shift their base to new quarters. England has Hong Kong. For the United States there is Manila. Manila occupies a commanding position in regards to the entire Orient. Within a radius of 1,700 miles of Manila, it is estimated that there are 126,000,000 people; while within a large circle (a radius of 3,500 miles) 300,000,000, or about one half of the world's population live.

A lifting of the imperialist bond from China means a tightening of United States control on the Philippines. The Chinese nationalists have foreseen this turn of events. That is why Chang Kai Shek called upon the Filipino nationalists to declare their sympathy with the Cantonese struggle against world imperialism. So far the Filipino politicians have not been able to grasp the importance of the world anti-imperialist struggle to the extent to lend moral and material aid to a struggle that has for its aim the breaking of the backbone of imperialism at its most vital juncture.

Of course, it has been the proud boast of the more pro-American of the Filipinos such, for instance, as Aguinaldo, that after all the Filipinos are the Christian vanguard among the Asiatics, and, therefore, do not precisely fit into the anti-imperialist picture. But they forget that even the nickname of "the Christian general" did not prevent Feng Yushiang from aligning with the Canton forces in an effort to wipe out the domination of their whiter-skinned co-religionists. If necessary, even the bible can offer sanction for driving out the money lenders.

The relation of the Philippines to China and the rest of the Asiatic world will become more apparent when the status of China becomes fixed as an independent nation. Even some of the bourgeois journalists have become aware of the correlation of the anti-imperialist feeling in the colonies of the world. Kirby Page in an article on the Philippines, "The Danger of Drifting," (The World Tomorrow, Feb. 1927), says:

"All over the Far East there is a rising tide of resentment and hostility toward the peoples of the West. . . . The relations between the Orient and the Occident are steadily getting worse. The policy of force has already broken down in China, is functioning very badly in India and is more and more dangerous everywhere in the East. If we stay in the Philippines against the wishes of the Filipinos,

we will simply pour oil on the flames of Oriental hatred."

But the fact remains that, on the contrary, the United States is preparing for a long siege in the Philippines; and the growing class and race consciousness in other parts of the Orient will tend to weld the grip of the United States on the Philippines—unless the Filipinos shift the base of their independence campaign from one of a long-drawn out legal appeal and a reliance on American bounty to the more solid and fruitful base of world alliance with the anti-imperialist forces, and particularly affiliation with the victorious Chinese nationalists.

There is no doubt that the victories of the Chinese armies must stir the Filipino masses, the majority of whom after all are farm laborers, or poorly paid factory workers. The repeated political general strikes in Shanghai must have some meaning for them. There is constant communication with China. It takes about two and one half days to reach China from Manila and more than fourteen to reach the United States. Commerce between China and the Philippines ante-dates the Spanish conquest. And at the present time there are 45,000 Chinese in the Philippines and but 5,574 American imperialistic representatives and their retinue. In fact, there are more Chinese in the Philippines than any other race besides Filipinos. In short, there is a basis for a strong bond of union between the two nations.

Furthermore, there is nothing that the Supreme Council in the Philippines could do more effectively to advance its independence campaign and force leather-necked Governor General Wood out of the islands than by coming out with an open declaration in favor of Chinese nationalism and a declaration of sympathy and a promise of material aid. China will undoubtedly reciprocate; and the unity of political aim between the victorious Cantonese and an anti-imperialist, nationalist Philippines will undoubtedly bear more palatable fruit for the Filipinos than a reliance on paper promises.

The Last Words of Four Communists By ANTON BIMBA

BRAVE were the comrades who died in the hands of the Lithuanian fascist executioners. They went to death in the prime of their lives. Still they would not refuse to pay the highest for their ideals—for the ideals of the working class. As long as there was a spark of life in them they continued to challenge the fascist murderers and to hail the struggle of the proletariat for its emancipation.

The four comrades who were executed in Kovno on December 27th, shortly before they were shot down by the fascists wrote the following address to the workers:

"Comrades! We four Communists, Karl Pozela, Kazys Giedris, Josef Greifenberger and Rafael Tchorny, were sentenced to death by the field court. Only comrade Faivushev Abramovitch was sentenced to prison for life and Comrade Sheluga to eight years imprisonment.

"We have addressed a request to the president, that our case should be transferred to the district court or the tribunal, pointing out that the time in question is under amnesty.

"However, the fact that we have been tried by a field court makes it certain that we will be executed.

"The best wishes to all our comrades! Live, work and attain your aim, comrades."

In his last letter to the comrades on Dec. 25th, Comrade Pozela wrote:

"On Dec. 24, 1926, four of us, Karl Pozela, Josef Greifenberger, Mazys Giedris and Rafael Tchorny, were sentenced to death by the field court. The process of the trial showed that the government had decided in advance to exterminate us in spite of everything. They tried us for the past times which had been covered by the amnesty law and they did not even follow their own laws. The accusation alleging that we are supposed to have conspired to overthrow the government on Christmas or on New Year's is a pure provocation. All the state witnesses, Norvaisha, Shayinis, Tamashauskas and others, who did not even know how to play the role of provocateurs well, were secret service men. We exposed the provocative character of their charges during the trial, especially pertaining to the accusation that we made preparations to overthrow the government on Christmas. As to the charge alleging that we fought against the independence of Lithuania, we pointed out that we were exactly the ones who fought against those who wanted to sell out Lithuania to the imperialists of Poland. But our speeches were unnecessary, because as it appears, the verdict was prepared in advance. As soon as the verdict was declared they proposed to us that we write to the president begging him for pardon. But we decided not to beg for pardon. Instead we wrote a statement demanding to transfer our case to the army court or to the Supreme Tribunal in view of the fact that we were condemned for that period of our activity for

which according to the laws of Lithuania we could no longer be prosecuted. I think that our statement will mean nothing because the farce of the trial shows that the decision was made long ago.

"All comrades heard the verdict calmly and courageously. Saying nothing about others, Comrade Tchorny also is holding out heroically.

"Greetings to all. Work and win, comrades."

Comrade Kazys Giedris wrote on Dec. 26, 1926, as follows:

"Dear comrades, today I am addressing you my last word. My path of struggle for truth and for the interests of the oppressed and exploited has ended—the field court which took place on Dec. 24, 1926, condemned me to be shot. But I will die full of hope that this struggle will not stop until it is won. I have nothing to regret, except that I did not accomplish much, that there were moments in my life which I did not know how to fill with work. Therefore my only wish is do not have moments not filled with work; struggle and win. I step to my death courageously and firmly; you, comrades, be firm and brave also."

Comrade Joseph Greifenberger in his last letter written on Dec. 27, 1926, 2 p. m., among other things says the following:

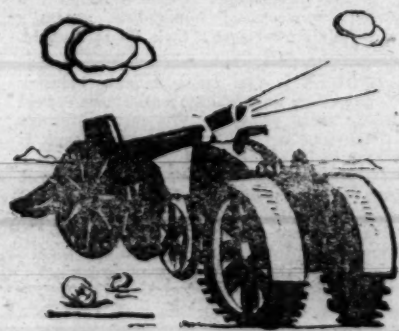
"... If the ruling bourgeoisie would satisfy itself with the blood of only four comrades, it would not be much to worry about. But this is only a beginning. The dungeons are filled to overflowing not only in Kovno but also in all other parts of the country. Hand in hand with the persecution of the active workers goes the destruction of all the class organizations. The working class will realize the whole weight of the burden only then when its organizations will be destroyed and when it will be weakened and left without a leadership. The bourgeoisie will snatch from the workers all the improvements, as small as they are, which were won by the workers during the last few months. The economic pressure will increase enormously. The terrible suffering of the unemployed, the hardships of winter, the yoke of taxation—all of these problems will not be solved by the ruling parties; they will not show even a desire to solve these problems in the interest of the toiling masses. And all this happened on account of the dastardly treachery of the parties of the petty bourgeois populists and social democrats. The present deplorable events of the last few days before the coup d'etat proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the petty bourgeois parties are hopeless. They were warned against the approaching danger again and again. Any rank and file worker could see the danger clearly, but the leaders of the social democrats did not want to see it. The tragedy of the petty bourgeoisie is also in the fact that it poses as a government while it has no ground under its feet. This fact has been clearly demonstrated by the ease with which the coalition government was overthrown.

"In their desire to appease the rising reaction they persecuted the militant workers and their organizations. They cleared the road for the reaction of the big capitalists, for the bourgeois dictatorship by tattling about "democracy."

"And it must be said that it is very clear now that the leaders of these parties such as the Slezeviches and the Kairysis are perfectly satisfied with the events. In order to satisfy the masses they should have severed their relations (with the bourgeoisie) and fought the capitalists, but they could not do this for their very petty bourgeois character would not permit them to do it. This explains their dastardly treachery. They did not use any means whatsoever to defend themselves. Even more than that; they did the best they could to restore the innocence of the constitution which had been trampled upon and raped by the fascists. But the innocence cannot be restored in politics just as it cannot be done in medical surgery.

"The masses are thinking. They did not get rid of their democratic illusions that have bound them hand and foot yet. But this lesson, as hard as it is, will not pass in vain. After having learned the character of the petty bourgeoisie and the role of their parties and after having broken themselves loose from their influence, the masses will clear the road to their final emancipation from the yoke of capital."

The blood of the four communards was not spilled in vain. We will continue their noble work. Their courageous death in the hands of the fascist murderers for the cause of the suffering humanity, will be cherished and remembered in the hearts of the multitudes long after their executioners have been forgotten. New fighters are taking the places of those who have fallen. We bow our heads before the grave of Pozela, Greifenberger, Giedris and Tchorny and solemnly declare that we will not rest in our struggle until the fascist hangmen of Lithuania as well as of other countries will be brought before the bar of proletarian justice and forced to pay the full price for their crimes.



A Quack's Panacea

By WILL DE KALB

THE world is becoming educated. What better evidence could I offer than a letter, printed in the Woman's Home Companion for February, typical of thousands of other letters, the essence of which is "What can we believe?"

The dark clouds of ignorance, produced by incense-burning exploiters, are gradually being penetrated by the strong clear winds of science. People who never thought of doubting the tenets of religion and economics are beginning to wonder and ask "why."

OF course, in a periodical so narcotic and soporific it is natural that the question is referred to Mr. Bruce Barton, the gentleman who signed Jesus up for his local Rotary Club, to answer. Any well read man of science could have informed the inquiring editor of the Companion that the answer has already been written several times over by Messrs. Joseph McCabe, Chapman Cohen, Joseph Whelan, Luther Burbank, and many others. But none of these, unlike Brother Barton, are purveyors of sweetness and light. So the diplomatic advertising man, famous as the "discoverer" of Jesus and the Bible, was paged.

THE problem of religious belief confronts every man when he is suffering from the birth-pangs of intellectual as well as social emancipation. One by one he sees his castles in Spain topple to dust; he is overwhelmed by the complexities of religious differences; his brain is bewildered by the abstractness of the whole subject.

But, as he is nearing the apex of emancipation, he comes to realize that religion is only born of ignorance, and exists through ignorance only; that the sole reason for the existence of religion is man's inability, as yet, to master the great scientific mysteries of the universe. Religion was born of ignorant assumption; so soon as science, which demands only the truth based on acid-tested fact, entered the field, the death knell of religion was sounded.

2.

IN answering the letter, which reveals that the correspondent is bewildered by the religious controversies reflected in the daily press, Friar Bruce begins with "There are three things to be said before we turn directly to answering this letter." But does he mean "said"? Mr. Barton would have been less hypocritical and apologetic had he frankly stated there were three premises to be established, with the consent of the opposition, on which his treatise would be based. An examination of his next three paragraphs reveals that the desired consent could not be forthcoming.

He starts out with the assertion that the church is very much alive, proving it with an anecdote around the hackneyed phrase "Nobody kicks a dead horse."

THAT the church is alive, I admit, with regret. But if Barton had taken the trouble to examine microscopically the status of the church today, and compare it with previous epochs in ecclesiastical history, he might be willing to admit that I am justified in contending the church is a dying institution. And may I also remind the scholarly (sic) advertising expert that it is quite a practice to kick a dying horse, to ascertain whether his apparent illness is only pretended.

"DISCUSSION and even disagreement are inherent in the very nature of Christianity," he continues, citing the fact that Jesus of Nazareth had no more bitter opponents than the highly organized and very pious church of his day. This I will admit with gusto, even going so far as to sup-

ply the causes thereof, which Mr. Barton very advertently omits. There were dissenters in the church from the beginning because, in spite of its inquisitorial discipline, the church has never been able to stifle the loud protests of thinkers against its idiocies. Heresy after heresy rankled the church; the foundation that was supposed to be built on solid rock was imbedded in sandstone—every storm left its pillars more disintegrated than ever.

THAT Jesus was opposed by the organized and pious church of his day is significant. Biblical scholars have found that Jesus had no intention whatever of founding a new religion. The only evidence that could be so construed is found in gospels written years after his death, in some cases by men who never saw him, and which were altered, even forged, by the priesthood succeeding Peter.

THIS literary hack, who might be putting his time to better avail writing advertisements for the august Lydia Pinkham, says we can take great satisfaction in the steady growth of tolerance, a christian victory. Ideed! The entire history of christianity is a record of cruel intolerance, a christian victory. Ideed! The entire history to the present day. Has this religious diplomat been ignoring the news that appears under Mississippi and Tennessee date lines? And does he ever glance over the pages that are foolishly devoted every Monday morning to reports of sermons? The expressed beliefs and actions of the majority of our clerics give the lie to any such statement.

3.

HAVING attempted at the outset to make things easy for himself by establishing false premises, Mr. Barton gets around to the business at hand, the answering of the letter. He does this by presenting the spiritual biography of a typical, and what he considers thoughtful, American woman, who had passed through the various stages of religious doubt and "found a sure footing."

She was the daughter of a small town Methodist deacon, and before she went to college had religious beliefs, which, condensed, read like this: "God is a man, very powerful, who sits on a jeweled throne in a palace in Heaven, which is a city with solid gold streets and high walls studded with diamonds and rubies. The gate of the city is tended by St. Peter who shuts the door against nearly all comers. The recording angel has a desk near the throne and looks down at the world continuously, noting every mistake which mortals make. God is very stern and depressed by the wickedness of the world. He created Adam and Eve, and gave them a chance to lead perfect lives, but they sinned, and this made god so angry he condemned the whole human race. Every man, woman and child born into the world thereafter was damned. Jesus, the son, had a kinder heart, so he came down on earth and sacrificed himself to appease god's wrath. All who confess the name of Jesus and are baptized inherit eternal life; all others, even babies dying in infancy, were still under the curse of Adam's fall."

SOME belief! Barton says the case is typical of thousands; of this I am positive. Imagine the horror of it, civilized human beings, believing in so pernicious a creed. I will not, for the sake of my gentle-natured readers, repeat the infamies of such a dogma—I shall only call attention to the phrases in black print.

But that intolerant, ignorant, inhuman belief is held by the majority of those who consider themselves good churchmen. Truly, there is great need for a messiah, but a rationalistic one.

THEOLOGIAN Barton's heroine, he tells us, gradually came to revise that credo into seven simple, definite beliefs, through the good offices of a white-haired professor she consulted at college. They reasoned the matter out, he says, and came to the following conclusions:

"Somewhere and somehow back of this vast universe there is an intelligence, a god. She simply could not conceive of a universe that just happened; it seemed to her far more incredible than a universe that was planned." Here we have in a nutshell the age-old argument supporting the dogma, There Is A God. Ever since the evolution of the mind from thropism to reason, man has been seeking the first cause.

GRANTED, for the sake of argument, that there must be some ruling factor in the universe, some intelligence, let us call it, where is there any evidence that it must be personified? Or that it is more than natural law? Or that it must be worshipped, or can be influenced, or has human likes, dislikes and prejudices?

He attempts to prove God's existence by the facts that a watch must have a maker, a cathedral a builder. He says "Is it any the less revolting to the intelligence to stand out under the stars and believe that they gathered themselves out of the vapors, that they determined their courses, settled the cycle of the seasons and are spinning away in



Joy Flees With Sin.

space without plan or motion—a senseless merry-go-round of motion, doomed at last to destruction?"

HIS absurd attempt at absurdity is indeed laughable. I am no astronomer, and neither is he, but I can recommend a book to him that will enlighten his mind in this particular, provided it can be enlightened. It is "The Child's Book of Astronomy," and all libraries carry it. I would advise him to procure a copy.

If he reads this and similar books, he will learn that natural laws have governed the evolution of the world. How these laws came to be, even the most learned scientists, not including Mr. Barton, do not know. They are here, that is all; of their origin we are ignorant. Perhaps natural laws govern all progress because nature has a tendency to progress in an orderly, natural way. But that is only a hypothesis, and I will not follow Mr. Barton's example in presenting an assumption as an established theory. It is not necessary to find the first cause, if we are not yet familiar with all its effects.

THE "thoughtful" woman presumes that God must be as good as she is because he created her, and the less, she says, cannot create the greater. Sardonically, I might ask "And is he?"; but I will content myself with remarking how discouraging that great thought would be to a certain Mr. Nietzsche, and his doctrine of the Superman.

And so her beliefs continue. She disregards the miracles because there is a lack of biblical evidence. I wish she were just as rational on other points, for her own sake. She believes in the church, while admitting its fallacies. It represents, she claims, the ideals of the finest character the earth has known. I must ask her to reconsider the doctrines of heaven and hell, the punishment of the damned, the exalted state of celibacy, and all the other perversions dispensed under the label of religion. Perhaps she might change her mind.

BUT of its benevolence, she asserts, have come our colleges, our hospitals, and charities. Benevolence? If these are good works, it is incumbent upon the church to further them, it is not benevolence. The record of the church in suppressing learning throughout the ages does not bear out this statement. And the clerical system of charities is a social evil, invented by the handmaidens of the exploiting ruling classes, to aid in the continuity of such exploitation. Enough. Any clear thinking person could punch enough holes into this panacea for religious doubt of Mr. Barton's to make its structure even less solid than that of the proverbial sieve.

self-destructive fallacies, be enjoyed.

THE ego, the vanity in man does not permit him to see or recognize the fact that in his innermost thoughts, his conclusions are reactions to his desires. This life is short, therefore he creates an eternal future one; this life is miserable, therefore he looks forward for a reward for his misery in that future ideal existence. His thoughts, in all cases, mirror his desires.

Our present existence we can shape as we will. And only so soon as men realize that their Heaven must be brought to earth, and the present social system reconstructed so that it will bring happiness where there is none, and eliminate needless misery and suffering, will mankind cease to look beyond the horizon and above the skies for a first cause, and seek, and even find it, here on earth.



Aimee's Pious Pose.

After the Imperial Conference By R. PALME DUTT (London)

THE essential problem of British imperialism at the present stage is the problem of maintaining the unity of the empire under British hegemony in the face of the disparate tendencies of the different parts, consequent on independent capitalist development, and the growing economic and strategic weakness of the British centre. This problem takes different forms according to the character of the parts: in the case of the conquered colonial races, where the control is directly military and autocratic, and the local bourgeoisie weak, the principal menace is the menace of mass revolt; in the case of the emigrant White colonies or Dominions, where there is a strong local bourgeoisie with many ties with the British, the control is necessarily less direct, taking the form of alliance, concessions of autonomy, financial domination etc., and the struggle of interests take more subtle forms. The imperial conference, as the conference of white exploiters, concerns itself directly only with the problems of the latter group; in relation to the subject colored nations, constituting six-sevenths of the whole, the British and dominions bourgeoisie maintain a united front, as the single session on colonial and mandates problems showed.

British hegemony over the White Dominions rests on three factors: first, the economic supremacy of Britain as the principal industrial workshop and customer of dominions products; second, the financial supremacy of Britain as the source of new capital for development; and third, the strategic supremacy of Britain as the protector against foreign attack and maintainer of sea communications.

The weakening of British hegemony over the dominions follows on the weakening of the above factors: the industrial decline, financial inability to maintain sufficient supplies of new capital, and the passing of naval supremacy since Washington; second, on the invasion of a new and stronger candidate for these functions in the shape of the United States; and third, on the independent development of the dominions towards their own industry, accumulation of capital and even their own military and naval forces.

The solution of this situation for British imperialism would depend on, first, a complete economic reorganization of the empire in accordance with new realities and the weakened position of Britain; and second, a closer alliance with the colonial bourgeoisie. Such a reorganization is, however, beyond the powers of British capitalism in decline; and both these tasks come in conflict with a thousand developing forces, both inside and outside the empire, which make their realization impossible. Hence the failure of the successive efforts at empire development and unification, which nevertheless remains the principal line of policy of the British bourgeoisie (and consequently of the reformist labor leaders who follow them) as the sole solution of the economic crisis.

In the 1923 Imperial Conference the attempt was made to achieve a simple economic unification on the lines of imperial preference. This policy broke down on the divergent economic interests: the dominions, while nominally granting imperial preference, have actually raised their tariffs against both British and other foreign goods; British manufacturing and commercial interests were not prepared to penalize two-thirds of their trade for the sake of one third. The Baldwin government, introducing the program of tariffs, fell at the general election of 1923; and subsequent developments in this direction have been on the whole limited.

The three years between 1923 and 1926 saw a growth of separatism, as well as of American economic penetration of the dominions. This separatism gave rise to acute political problems: questions of separate diplomatic representation, of a separate foreign policy, a constitutional crisis in Canada, demands for independence in South Africa, repudiation of war obligations by all the dominions, repudiation of the Locarno Pact.

The 1926 Imperial Conference was principally concerned with this political crisis. When the imperialists speak of the conference as a "success," they mean that the immediate acute points of this political crisis were successfully faced—or evaded—without a break-up. The character of such a claim as a "success" sufficiently reveals the delicacy of the situation.

The political document in which the constitutional agreement is registered exists in the Report on Inter-Imperial Relations. This report, which is the principal public document of the conference, is nominally a character of dominions autonomy, proclaiming their fullest independence and equality with Britain. A closer examination will show that this appearance is deceitful, and that while the document concedes no right to the dominions that they have not already won in practice, its drafting is cunningly devised to strengthen—so far as constitutional form goes—and reaffirm British hegemony. In this sense the report on Inter-Imperial Relations is a diplomatic victory of the British bourgeoisie.

The report defines the mutual relations of Britain and the dominions as that of "autonomous communities within the British empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the crown, and freely as-

sociated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

In this magic formula, already, the dog lies buried. The dominions are solemnly freed of all allegiance to the British government; instead, they only owe "allegiance to the crown" i.e., the British king. Who is the British king? As everyone knows, the paid servant of the British government. Throughout the document, relations to the British government are substituted by relations to the British king. By this means as the king is supposed to be "non-party" etc., the constitutional instrument of British control in time of crisis, e.g., in case of war, is strengthened. As "Augur," the foreign office spokesman in the Fortnightly Review, remarks with cynical satisfaction, no one suggested that the Civil List (the king's pay) should come from any one but the British government.

But the British hegemony is in fact more explicitly laid down in the report. For after the formula of freedom and equality comes the limitation: "but the principles of equality and similarity, appropriate to status, do not universally extend to function";



and this limitation is made more explicit in the sentence which "Augur" acclaims as the "crown" of the report: "In the sphere of foreign policy as in the sphere of defense the major responsibility rests now and must for some time continue to rest with His Majesty's Government in Britain."

Thus in the sphere of foreign policy and war which is precisely the principal political question facing Britain and the dominions, the effective hegemony of Britain is maintained, while at the same time the dominions retain their right of repudiating specific obligations such as Locarno. What is the consequence in case of war? "The King" cannot be at war and not at war at once, at war in respect of, say, England and Austria, and not at war in respect of Canada and South Africa. The empire must go to war as a whole or break up. This crisis remains unsolved; but the British bourgeoisie undoubtedly hope to solve it in the moment of crisis by their effective hegemony in the manoeuvrings leading up to a war crisis and by the appeal of loyalty to the king, etc.

What results the conference actually reached in respect of foreign policy and war, and the preparations for the next war, it is not possible to say, as the whole of these proceedings and decisions, constituting the most important part of the conference, remain secret. The whole of Chamberlain's speech on foreign policy, as also the speeches of the military, naval and air chiefs, and subsequent discussions remain secret. In 1923 the major portion of Curzon's speech was published. In the 1911 imperial conference, Grey's famous speech to the Colonial Premiers, outlining the inner policy of the Entente, was kept entirely secret. Thus 1926 returns to the position of 1911. The increasing secrecy, as also the heavy stress placed on questions of armaments, and the carefully staged and imposing military, naval and air displays, all bear witness to the increasing imminence and urgency of war conditions. Whether any secret understandings or commitments between the respective governments were reached at this conference can only be matter of surmise at present.

Certainly it is essential that the working class forces both in Britain and the dominions should conduct the most active campaign against secret commitments for the next war reached as a result of the conference, as well as demand complete publicity of the whole proceedings. In Australia left wing working class propaganda has actively taken up this question. In Britain the servile labor party leaders have not even challenged the secrecy of the proceedings, thus affording a true measure of their concern for "democracy" in the most vital issues of

war, peace and governing policy, affecting directly one quarter of the human race.

Whatever diplomatic victories, however, the British bourgeoisie may have secured with the aid of their superior experience and manoeuvring ability, an examination of the realities of the position will show that none of these have changed, and that the actual gulf between the interests and policy of the dominions and Britain remains unbridged. Even in respect of foreign policy, all the tangible results, in regard to the most acute questions, are negative.

Thus on Locarno, the dominions "congratulate" the British government on the work achieved, but show no signs of accepting any of the responsibilities themselves; on the contrary, by the very character of this "congratulation," they ostentatiously mark the pact as a sole concern of the British government.

In the same way, on Singapore, Australia and New Zealand "note with special interest" the work done towards developing a naval base, but regret their inability to shoulder a share of the "heavy expense."

Still more conspicuous is this position on armaments expenditure. According to an official statement in March, 1926, the naval expenditure per head amounted in Britain to 26/—, in Australia to 13/—, in New Zealand to 8/—, in South Africa to 1/9, and in Canada to 15 cents or 7½d—a fairly accurate scale of values. The report on defense notes with "regret" the failure of schemes of armaments limitation, and registers the "formidable expenditure" necessary for naval development. But no proposal is made to share out this formidable expenditure.

Finally with regard to diplomatic representation, the existing separate representative of Canada and Ireland at Washington are confirmed, and the right to appoint others recognized, while the only limitation is a pious wish that it is "very desirable that the existing diplomatic channels should continue to be used." On this the American government organ, the Washington Post, has immediately drawn the moral:

"The United States must deal separately hereafter with the nations of the British commonwealth."

If the gulf is thus visible even in questions of diplomacy and war, it is abundantly more visible in the underlying economic questions. Here the conference made no attempt to touch the position. There was no Imperial Economic Conference as in 1923. In the sessions devoted to economic questions, the gloomy facts of increasing economic disassociation were set out, but no solution was proposed. The British government representatives endeavored to put on an optimistic tone, and boasted that British trade with the empire had risen in proportion to total trade from 37 per cent before the war to 44 per cent in 1925, and that the total value of exports to the empire in the same period had risen to 48 per cent. But the boast was obviously hollow, as the dominions nominal value of 48 per cent (actually, allowing for the change in money values, equivalent to a stationary or even declining total) was outstripped by the United States increase of exports to the empire in the same period by 108 per cent; while finally in the figures of dominions trade the British proportion was diminishing.

A liberal observer of the school of Lloyd George, McCurdy in the Contemporary Review, has remarked, as the most striking feature of the conference, the fact that for the first time the dominions representatives appeared as public critics of the economic stability of Britain. To this it might be added that the comparison to Britain's isfavor was almost invariably with the United States. The significance of this needs no stressing.

On the crucial question of migration, of decisive importance alike for unemployment in Britain under capitalist conditions and for the British development of the dominions, no progress was reported, nor any hopes held out.

The results of the Empire Settlement Act of 1922, already declare that the 1923 conference "incommensurate with the needs of the situation," showed no improvement: 36,000 in 1923, 40,000 in 1924, 39,000 in 1925—this for the territory of the dominions represent one seventh of the globe! Nevertheless the 1926 report recognizes that it is "impossible" to look for "mass movements" of migration, in view of the urban industrial character of the British population and the agricultural needs of the dominions. Here, too, is so far deadlock in the plans of British capitalist development of the empire.

In view of this whole situation, what is the "unity" which the British and dominions bourgeoisie have proclaimed to the world? To answer this question, it is necessary to differentiate the situation in the main dominions, as the dominions are not a unity.

In Canada non-British influence are strongest. Here United States influence is already predominant, as shown in the recent election, and in the figures of industrial holdings and trade. Canada could not participate in any war against the United States. But British influence is still strong, especially in the eastern states, in landholding, railroads and banking. The Canadian bourgeoisie would not wish any sudden break with Britain, although fearful of any external commitments or entanglements, and insisting on their own independence of action. Thus Canadian participation in the empire remains a passive one, refusing any obligations, but

(Continued on Page 6)

Ship Committees On Soviet Vessels

By J. CANTY

THE tasks of the ship committees, as the primary organizations of the union on board the ships, are determined both by the statutes of the Water Workers' Union of USSR and by the general tasks with which the working class of the Soviet Union became confronted ever since the overthrow of the bourgeoisie and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship.

The fundamental and immediate task of the ship committee is the protection of the economic interests of the ship's crew and of their working conditions, as well as the satisfaction of their cultural needs.

For these purposes the ship committee:

1.—Looks after the faithful observance of the collective agreement and of the wage agreements, both on the part of the administration and crew of the ship;

2.—Looks after the proper hiring and discharging of crews on the basis of the collective agreement signed between the parties;

3.—Sees to the timely payment of wages, to the observation of all the rules concerning labor protection and social insurance on the part of the administration, takes care of improving working and living conditions aboard ship, looks after the quality of the crew's food, and also co-operates with the labor inspectors in their work, and

4.—Carries on cultural and educational activity among the crew, assists in the illiteracy campaign, by arranging during leisure hours: talks, readings, courses, lectures, etc., looks after the activity and content of the ship's wall-newspaper, and takes charge of the ship's library.

In the domain of professional organization, the task of the ship committee is: to get the workers on board the ship to join the union; to develop the revolutionary class consciousness among the members of the crew; to make propaganda for organizational proletarian discipline; to represent the members of the crew before the various organizations and institutions, including the organs dealing with any conflicts arising between members of the union and the administration.

Furthermore, on ships owned by the Soviet government it is also one of the tasks of the ship committee to encourage in every way the profitable running of the ship, to assist in promoting efficiency and labor discipline.

The last task arises from the fact that the working class, during the period of the proletarian dictatorship, has for its important purpose to take part in the building of the socialist commonwealth, and in the first place, in the organization and improvement of the state industries and transports. In this connection the trade unions of the USSR, incidentally, furnish a school for the management of socialized industries.

Of course, this last task does not in any way concern the ship committees on board ships owned by private people or by concessionaires. Aboard such ships the only task of the ship committee is to look after the economic interests of the members of the union and to take charge of cultural and general educational work.

Thus, the ship committees, although only constituting the primary organs of the union, are charged with very responsible, complex and varied tasks and functions. Of particular importance becomes the activity of the ship committees aboard oceanic vessels going out on long journeys, where

the members of the crew are for many months detached from the direct influence of the leading organs of the union.

These tasks are not only recorded on paper, but in the overwhelming majority of cases are being carried into effect by the ship committees of the USSR, in which they are aided to a considerable extent by the labor legislation of the USSR—the world's first proletarian state—which encourages in every way the consolidation and growth of the trade unions. A further contributing factor is furnished by the centralized industrial structure of the union which embraces 95% of all the workers employed on the water transport. On the water transport there is no other trade union organization besides the Water Transport Workers' Union, and this ensures unity of action in protecting the economic interests of the members.

Organizational Structure of Ship Committees.

The ship committee is an elected body composed of from 3 to 5 members and 1-2 candidates, elected at general meetings of the ship's crew.

Part is taken in these elections by all those working aboard ship who have the right of becoming members of the union, whether they are members or not. On the other hand, only members of the union may be elected on the ship committee, and not under 18 years of age.

The election meeting is considered valid if attended by not less than two-thirds of all the people employed aboard the ship. Those are considered elected who obtained an absolute majority of the votes, i. e. 51% or over, of all the votes recorded in the meeting. The election is carried out by means of personal and open voting. In this respect the principles of trade union democracy are fully applied.



The term of office for the ship committee aboard ships navigating throughout the year is for 6 months, and on board ships engaged in seasonal navigation, the term is for the duration of the period of navigation.

On a request being made by not less than one-third of the members of the crew, the question of re-election of the ship committee before the expiration of their time may be raised at a general meeting of the crew.

In order to audit the finances of the ship committee an auditing committee is elected at the same meeting of the crew in the same manner, composed of three members, and serving for the same period as the ship committee. The auditing committee examines the financial activity of the ship committee at least once a month, and furnishes its report both to the general ship's meeting and to the leading organ of the union.

The ship committee chooses its officers, consisting of the chairman, secretary and treasurer.

In order to cope with its tasks, the ship committee may organize sub-committees for labor protection and educational activity, composed of 3 to 5 people each. Furthermore, on large sea vessels and dredges owned by the state, a production committee may also be organized, having for its purpose the discussion of problems relating to the best organization of work aboard ship, and so on. The members of this committee are chosen by the ship committee from among its members and from among the more active and efficient members of the crew. The production committee is an auxiliary organ of the ship committee working under its guidance.

The ship committee carries on its work during the time that they are free from their regular duties on board. For any additional work upon the ship committee, either all the members or those that are most charged with work, are getting a special compensation of from 8 to 22 roubles per month, according to the size of the crew.

The funds for the maintenance of the ship committee and for the conduct of cultural and educational activity are obtained from the ship's administration in the shape of contributions of from 1% to 3% of the total wages paid to the crew, according to the terms stipulated in the collective agreement.

In 1926 the Water Workers' Union of the USSR had 706 ship committees, which organized over 2,000 sub-committees and attracted about 8,000 people into active work in the union.

In the capitalist countries the living conditions of the seamen are different from those prevailing in the USSR. In those countries the trade unions are hampered by the ship owners at every step in the conduct of their work. But the seamen must insist on the formation of ship committees aboard every ship. Only the ship committees will help them to become organized, only under the existence of the ship committees the seamen will be able to build up the organization in the proper way and on sound democratic principles.

On the other hand, none other than the ship committee can look after the faithful observance of the working agreements, the labor protection rules, etc., on the part of the administration.

The organization of ship committees aboard the Soviet ships should serve as an example for the seamen of all countries to emulate.

AVERAGE COTTON MILL WAGE \$17.48 PER WEEK; MUCH VARIATION IN DIFFERENT STATES

How you lived on that wage is not explained in the report just issued by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, but the fact that that was all you got is shown by elaborate tables of figures taken from cotton mill payrolls and records from 151 mills in the 12 cotton textile states. These states—Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia—contain 92 per cent of all the workers in this poverty-making industry.

Women Lowest.

Men's wages were slightly less miserable than those paid to women. Both were forced to accept a reduction in weekly pay in the period from 1924 to 1926, and the reduction in weekly pay from 1920 to 1926 was 30 per cent. At the same time the working hours were increased by 2 per cent.

Male workers in all occupations in the industry received an average weekly wage of \$20.87 in 1924, and they worked 53.5 hours. In 1926 the male workers received only \$18.67 and worked 53.8 hours.

Female employees in 1924 got \$18.15

for 52.3 hours, and in 1926 they had to accept \$15.89 for 52.8 hours of work in the mill.

Many Children.

That a great many employees were children is indicated by some of the figures, given for different jobs in the mills. Thus the male spool tenders in 1924 got only \$10.56 for 55 hours' work, and in 1926 they got \$11.25 for 59.2 hours, while female workers at the same job got \$15.19 for 53.3 hours in 1924, and \$13.19 for 53.6 hours in 1926. These male workers must have been boys, and the female workers grown women, with a considerable number of girls in 1926.

Wages Vary.

How wages vary from state to state is shown by a comparison of earnings and hours worked in seven selected occupations in the industry, for male and female workers separately. Alabama pays the lowest wage in most cases. Thus, for picker tenders, male, the rates are: Alabama, \$12.40 for 56.6 hours; Connecticut, \$18.84 for 61.9 hours; Georgia, \$12.21 for 56.8 hours; Maine, \$19.06 for 54 hours; Massachusetts, \$19.35 for 49.1 hours; New Hampshire,

\$21.03 for 54.2 hours; New York, \$18.73 for 48.4 hours; North Carolina, \$14.70 for 55.7 hours; Pennsylvania, \$22.44 for 53.3 hours; Rhode Island, \$19.59 for 50.5 hours; South Carolina, \$13.81 for 55 hours, and Virginia, \$13.85 for 55.4 hours.

Lower in South.

Male speed tenders get \$16.09 in Alabama, \$16.17 in South Carolina and \$16.70 in Georgia. Female speed tenders get \$13.81 in Alabama, \$14.69 in South Carolina and \$15.60 in Georgia for a week of 55 and 56.1

hours. Female frame spinners get less than \$12 a week in Alabama and South Carolina, while female weavers are prosperous at \$15.21 in Alabama, \$15.18 in South Carolina, \$16.19 in Georgia and \$19.18 in Connecticut, with \$17.54 in North Carolina, which claims leadership of the South.

The highest wage mentioned in the study is \$36.15 for loom fixers, male, in New Hampshire, working 54.2 hours. In New York the same job, at 50 hours, paid \$32.85, while in South Carolina, at 55.3 hours, it paid \$20.85 to the aristocrats of the mill.

RIVET PASSER

Poised on his lofty spider-web of steel,
I saw him stand against the blue of day
And saw him catch, a mere young boy at play,
A white-hot rivet—catch and swiftly kneel
And place it in the girder there, then wheel
And catch another. He would never sway.
The gang below would draw its breath and say
"The fool'll kill himself!" but seemed to feel
His life was charmed, and yet one day it came—
The rivets, hissing meteors, were flung
To him and quickly placed and made to stay
By singing hammers—like a speck of flame
One rivet flew—an awful instant hung
In space his body—then we turned away.

HENRY REICH, JR.



Young Comrade Section



LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

The answer to last week's puzzle No. 2 is WE THE CHILDREN OF THE WORKERS DO NOT THINK THAT GEORGE WASHINGTON IS OUR HERO LIKE LENIN, LIEBKNECHT, AND DESS WHO FOUGHT AND DIED FOR THE WORKING CLASS. Well! Well! This week we received quite a few correct answers. Here are the names of those who were right:

Blanche Auerbach, N. Y. C.
Julius Bravin, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Morris Rosenblatt, N. Y. C.
Abraham Israelite, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harry Eisman, N. Y. C.
David Israelite, Brooklyn, N. Y.
S. Skamaliusky, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Esther Gershon, N. Y. C.
Joseph Goldberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Reuben Wolk, N. Y. C.

Elianora Ivanoff, all the way from Post Falls, Ida., answered puzzle No. 1 correctly. Better late than never, isn't it?

The best answer to the Picture Puzzle was given by Esther Gershon who said "China is telling America and Great Britain to GET OUT!" Only one other comrade, Reuben Wolk, answered correctly. Try this week's Picture Puzzle, it's great fun.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE

No. 3.

Try and solve this puzzle. The answer is a word in six letters meaning to fight against the bosses by stopping work.

My first letter is in SOME but not in MANY,
My second is in CENT but not in PENNY,
My third is in RUN but not in WALK,
My fourth is in SING but not in TALK,
My fifth is in KILL but not in DIE,
My sixth is in EAR and also in EYE.
Together, I'm something that workers use
Against bosses, to get better wages, conditions, and less abuse.

Send all answers to the Pioneer Editorial Committee, care of the Young Comrade Section, 33 E. 1st St., New York City, giving your name, age, address, and the number of the puzzle.

Do You Believe Her?



Do you believe your teacher when,

She says that Soviet Russia is a terrible place?

She says that all children should belong to the Boy and Girl Scouts?

She says that strikers are lazy people?

Don't believe her, for it's all a FAIRY TALE.

ALL CHILDREN



will be just as pleased to receive

The Young Comrade

It's only 50 cents for a whole year!

Fill in this blank and send it to:
Pioneer Editorial Committee,
Care of Young Comrade Section,
33 E. First Street,
New York City.

Here is Fifty Cents for the Young Comrade.

Name
Street
City State

THE LITTLE GREY DOG

(Continued)

In one of the Negro huts arrived the little grey dog who had been born in the splendid stable, and this is how it happened.

Once when the rich man walked through the stable, he noticed the little grey dog who was playing in the straw. He examined the little dog, and said angrily to the coachman, "What is this ugly little creature doing here in my beautiful stable? Take it out, drown it in the river."

The coachman promised to do this; indeed he pitied the lively little animal, but the master was strict and he did not dare to disobey the command. He called the little dog, who came running joyously, and started toward the river. As he came near the homes of the slaves, a little black boy ran out of one of the huts and cried, "O, the lovely little animal! Where are you taking it?" And he ran quite close to them and patted the dog, who mischievously jumped at him, barking.

(To Be Continued)

THE WORKERS' FLAG

By HENRY SOMPOLINSKY.

There is a flag of red hue,

The bravest flag that flutters
Whose folds wave o'er hearts full-true

As no worker can deny it.

Here's to the workers—their cause so dear,

Here's to the soil that carries it!

Here's to the hearts so far or near,

That love the flag of the Soviet!

Workers! Your red banner fling!

For the cause beneath its folds

Your anthem loudly sing

Beneath the flag, the red flag,

The brave flag that we love.

Workers! Workers! We stand to do or die,

Beneath the flag, the red flag

That waves for victory high.

Some Rooster!

HELEN PENTALLER

The capitalists had a rooster,

They put it on the fence,

The rooster crowed for the workers,

Because it had some sense.

After the Imperial Conference

(Continued from page 4)

avoiding a sharp break. In practice Canada is already half outside the empire, but the position awaits a crisis to be brought out.

In South Africa, on the other hand, where British influence has been financially strong, but lacking any broad basis, being linked up with the Rand financial oligarchy against both the Boer farmers and the colored four-fifths of the population, a change in the situation has brought an actual increase in imperialist influence. The Boer nationalists, represented by Herzog, have closed ranks with the British. This undoubtedly reflects the growing agitation and organization of the colored majority, which has manifested itself in many ways during the past two years (notably during the Prince of Wales' visit, and in the protest against the Bloemfontein massacre), and resulted in a steady weakening of the old intransigent republican policy of the nationalists. This process reached its culmination at the imperial conference; Herzog publicly ate his words amid the jubilation of the imperialists at the one positive success of the conference: the whites closed ranks, and a fusion of parties may follow. Here the "unity" is simply the counter-revolutionary unity of the white exploiters against the colored 80 per cent of the population, who will inevitably carry forward the fight for independence to victory.

Finally in Australia and New Zealand, British connections and financial control are still close and strong; the American invasion has only just begun; and the anti-Asiatic policy involves strategic dependence on the British navy. This is reflected in the close present alliance of Britain and Australia, as shown in the role of Bruce at the conference, and in the scale of armaments contributions. But Australia has developed a strong independent bourgeoisie (as Bruce pointed out, over half the total Australian debt is now held in Australia), and is becoming a principal battleground of British and American influence.

This has been vividly shown in Bruce's visit to America and Coolidge immediately after the imperial conference, in the playing off of Wall Street against the City of London as a source of new capital, in the rapid American commercial invasion, and in the visits of the American navy as the sign of the new protection. With the transference of the centre of world politics to the Pacific and the weakening of London as a financial centre, Australian orientation inevitably turns increasingly to the United

States.

Summing up the situation, the "unity" which has been "saved" at the imperial conference represents an unstable equilibrium in which the total of forces is steadily accumulating against British hegemony but in which the various upper-bourgeois elements of the different states hang together, partly on the basis of definite common interests, partly for fear of the consequences of disruption. Only a crisis will show fully the actual array of forces.

The policy of the British bourgeoisie in the face of this situation is to endeavor to carry through a far reaching process of empire development or reorganization on the lines of the propaganda of Mond and others for the development of the empire as a "single economic unit." This conception runs like a single thread through the whole home, foreign and financial policy of the British bourgeoisie in the present period. Such a policy, however, can no longer be conducted on the old conception of the development of Britain as the industrial centre of a predominantly raw-materials-producing empire. It has, on the contrary, to build on the new fact of the industrial development of the dominions, and to endeavor to build up the new economic structure of the empire on the basis of the transference of industrial development under British financial control to the dominions and India, leaving Britain to more highly specialized, secondary and luxury industries. If this process can be developed on a large scale, then the "mass migration" of the unemployed in Britain to industrial employment in the dominions, still bringing profit to their masters, becomes possible, and a new basis would be reached. But this process requires a series of years of undisturbed development, and during this period a large scale financing from London, such as can only be achieved by extracting enlarged profits from the declining British industry, that is, by driving down the British workers. These factors give the key to conservative policy in the present period.

Will the British bourgeoisie be likely to be able to succeed in this new line of policy of empire development? The answer to this question lies in the whole character of the existing British and world situation.

The policy of empire development comes into conflict with the central contradiction that it depends on the enlarged financial and capital-exporting power of Britain, just when that financial and capital-exporting power is declining. This decline inevitably continues with the home industrial decline, which cannot be solved within capitalist conditions. The attempt to raise enlarged profits out of the declining industry involves wholesale attacks on the workers, intensified class struggle and the revolutionizing of the British workers. At the same time

the independent colonial bourgeoisie, untrammelled by these complications, develop more rapidly than they can be controlled by Britain finance. Finally the seat of world economic and financial power rests with the United States, which has all the advantages in these respects and is effectively endeavoring to take over into its own hands the development of the British empire in the new period. From this situation a host of crisis and conflicts may arise; but what is certain is that British capitalism has no longer the power to carry out the development of the empire under its control, and the attempt to do so will only hasten the development of the revolution in Britain.

Nevertheless this policy necessarily remains the grand objective of the British bourgeoisie, and imperialist propaganda will play a large and increasing part in the years immediately in front, not only from the side of the bourgeoisie directly, but within the labor movement. The imperialist penetration of the upper strata of the labor party, both right and so-called "left" (the Clyde and Lansbury groups) is developing with increasing momentum—witness the "Forward" campaigns for empire development in support of Garvin, Baldwin, etc.; the growth of the "British Commonwealth Group" in the parliamentary labor party to a majority of the membership; the foundation of the "London Weekly" as a "non-party" empire weekly under the editorship of a prominent labor member, Haden Guest, with the cooperation of Amery, conservative colonial secretary, and similar signs of abundance. This development is inevitable. Reformism, bankrupt at home through the economic decline, turns increasingly to the propaganda of empire illusions as the sole alternative to revolution. The propaganda of imperialism goes hand in hand with the propaganda of class peace.

In consequence in the coming period it is necessary in Britain to redouble our anti-imperialist propaganda, to show the hopeless and illusory character for the British workers of the schemes of empire development, to show the meaning of the development of Britain as a parasitic centre, to show the connection of imperialism and the attack on hours and wages, to show the connection of imperialism with armaments and the next war, and in consequence to show the unity of interests of the white and colored workers and peasants in the empire against the British and dominions' bourgeoisie and in unity with the international working class, and to show the line of development of Britain, not as the decaying centre of the empire, but along the line of the socialist revolution as part of the United States of socialist Europe and so eventually as an integral healthy part of world socialist economy.

DRAMA

BROADWAY BRIEFS

(Continued from page 8.)

"A Woman in the House," a new comedy co-starring Louis Mann and Clara Lipman, comes to the Bronx Opera House on Monday night.

The play, the work of Samuel Shipman and Neil Twomey, will bring back to the stage after a retirement of fifteen years, Clara Lipman, in private life Mrs. Louis Mann. The players are Franklyn Farnum, Marion Stokes, Mary Loane, Robert Williams, Marie Reichardt and Jeanne La Mott. "Daisy Mayme" will be the attraction beginning March 7.

Another company of the "Night Hawk" is now in rehearsal under the direction of Arthur Hurley. It is booked to open in Rochester and thence goes on to Boston.

Tonight marks the two hundredth performance of "2 Girls Wanted" at the Little Theatre.

Bertha Kalich will appear in "Magda" and "The Riddle-House Woman" in New York this spring.

J. P. McEvoy has completed the sketches for the second edition of "Americana," and the revue is scheduled to go into rehearsal the middle of May. Kenneth Macgowan and Sidney Ross are slated to produce the piece this year.

Judith Anderson, who is at present appearing in Sydney, Australia, will be seen early next season in a new Willard Mack play, "The Empty Cradle," written especially for her.

Michael Kalleser is planning to produce a new play called "Bed and Board," by Barbara Chambers and himself.

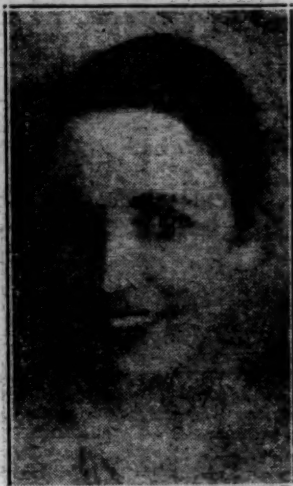
The cast of "Menace," a play by Arthur M. Brilant, due on Broadway soon, includes Jack Roseleigh, Pauling MacLean, Eva Cassanova, Tom Reynolds, Joseph Granby, Tom Burroughs, Maud Durand and Wyrley Birch.

Jeanne Eagels's company for "Her Cardboard Lover," in which she will star under the joint management of Gilbert Miller and A. H. Woods, will include Leslie Howard and Valerie Wyngate.

Martin Beck has bought the rights to "The Showman," a musical comedy by Dave Stamper, Joe Laurie, Jr., and Paul Gerard Smith.

Gwen Lowry, James Norval, Genevieve Williams and Schuyler Smith have been engaged for the cast of

ELVIRA GIERSDORF



In "Bye Bye Bonnie," Lawrence Weber's musical show at the Ritz theatre.

"Ain't Love Grand?" by Willis Maxwell Goodhue.

Gustav Blum's next production will be a mystery play by E. M. Schoenberg and Milton Silver, titled "The Mystery Ship." It will open March 14 at a Broadway theatre.

Sylvia Sidney and Chester Morris both appearing in "Crime" at the Eltinge Theatre, have been placed under a long term contract by A. H. Woods.

"Closed Doors" is the new title for Mercedes de Acosta's play formerly known as "Jacob Slovak," which Joseph P. Bickerton will soon produce. Jose Ruben, Florence Eldridge and Robert Strange are in the cast.

"March Hares" by Harry Wagstaff Gribble will be performed on Friday and Saturday nights, March 4 and 5, by the Washington Square College Players.

L. Lawrence Weber and John Golden will be associated in the forthcoming production of "Burly-Q," the play by George Manker Watters, which was formerly called "Burlisque."

William A. Brady is considering a revival this spring of "Bunt Pulls The Strings." The play was seen on Broadway some seasons back.

Roll in the Subs For The DAILY WORKER.

The New Plays

MONDAY

"WE ALL DO," a new comedy by Knud Wiberg and Marcel Strauss, will be presented by George Macfarlane Monday night at the Bijou Theatre. The cast includes: H. Reeves-Smith, Charles Richman, Anne Shoemaker, Orlando Daly, Kathryn Livney, Herbert Clarke, Carleton Hildreth, Raymond O'Brien and Virginia Williams.

"MONEY FROM HOME," Frank Craven's latest comedy, comes to the Fulton Theatre Monday night, sponsored by A. L. Erlanger. Mr. Craven heads the cast, which also includes: Shirley Warde, Leo Donnelly, Camilla Dalberg, Frederick Graham, Adora Andrews and John Ravold.

WEDNESDAY

"LOUD SPEAKER," by John Howard Lawson, will open at the 52nd Street Theatre next Wednesday night; staged by Harry Wagstaff Gribble, scenery designed by Mordecai Gorelik and with incidental music by Eugene L. Berton. The cast includes Margaret Douglass, Agnes Lombard, Seth Kendall, Romney Brent, Porter Hall, Hilda Manners, Reba Garden, Benjamin Osipow, Maurice Fein, Isobel Stahl, Alvah C. Bessie, Bernard Gottlieb and Benjamin Kamsler. This is the initial production of the New Playwrights Theatre.

THE AMERICAN GRAND GUIGNOL PLAYERS at the Grove Street Theatre will give a new program of one-act plays next Wednesday night. It will include Louis N. Parker's "The Minuet," "The Maker of Images," by Arthur Caesar; "Casualties," by Martin Flavin, and "We're All in the Gutter," by Elfreda and Clarence Derwent.

MUSIC

Musicians to Get Ten Dollars an Hour for Special Work

Payment of \$30 a day for three hours' work is the wage scale fixed by the American Federation of Labor for musicians employed in Vitaphone productions, according to Joseph N. Weber, president of the Musicians' Union, who has advised the San Francisco local to this effect.

For working two shifts per day of three hours each, the wage is to be \$50. Overtime is to be at the rate of \$10 per hour. Leaders and members contracting for bands are to be paid double these rates per day, or \$60 and \$100.

The rate for a week of 33 hours, not more than two shifts a day, is to be \$200. A week is rated as five and one-half days.

METROPOLITAN OPERA

"L'Amore dei Tre Re" and "Gianni Schicchi" will open the eighteenth week of the Metropolitan Opera Monday evening, the former sung by Bori, Bonetti, and Johnson, Tibbett; the latter with Vettori, Howard, and Tokatyan, DeLuca.

Other operas next week:

"The Tales of Hoffman," a special performance, Tuesday evening, with Bori, Talley, and Chamlee, Tibbett.

"Gloconda," Wednesday evening, with Larsen-Todsen, Claussen, and Cigli, Danise.

"Lucia," Thursday evening with Talley, Egner and Tokatyan, DeLuca.

"Die Walkure," Friday afternoon with Larsen-Todsen, Mueller, and Kirchhoff, Schorr.

"Traviata," Friday evening, with Bori, Egner, and Chamlee, Basiola.

"Faust," Saturday matinee, with Mario, Dalossy, and Johnson, Tibbett.

"Madame Butterfly," Saturday night, with Mueller, Bourskaya, and Tokatyan, Scotti.

With the Orchestras

NEW YORK SYMPHONY

Otto Klemperer's last three concerts as guest conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra are scheduled for this Sunday afternoon in Mecca Auditorium, Friday evening, March 4, in Carnegie Hall, and Sunday afternoon, March 6, in Mecca Auditorium. Klemperer will then hand over the baton to the new guest conductor, Fritz Busch, who will appear on Thursday, March 10, in Carnegie Hall.

Joseph Szeigeti will be the soloist this Sunday afternoon in Mecca Auditorium. The program: Overture to King Stephan, Beethoven; Concerto in D for violin with

orchestra, Beethoven, Mr. Szeigeti; Iberia, Debussy; Three Dances from "Otello," Verdi.

The program for Friday evening in Carnegie Hall will include: "Sinfonietta" by Janacek; Symphony in C minor, Mozart; Five German dances, Schubert; Carnival Romain, Berlioz.

PHILHARMONIC

For its second membership concert of the season on Tuesday evening at Carnegie Hall, the Philharmonic Orchestra will give an all-Wagner program with Wilhelm Furtwaengler conductor, and Ernestine Schumann-Heink as soloist. The proceeds will go to the Orchestra Pension Fund.

Thursday evening and Friday afternoon at Carnegie Hall, Joseph Szeigeti will appear as soloist. He will play the Prokofieff Violin Concerto. The balance of the program includes the Bach Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 for strings, the Beethoven "Leonore" Overture No. 2, and the Cesar Franck symphony.

This Sunday afternoon at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Paul Kochanski is the soloist in the Brahms Concerto for Violin and Orchestra. The program also includes the "Coriolanus" Overture, Tchaikovsky's "Romeo and Juliet," and the "Tannhauser" Overture.

MUSIC NOTES

Martha Graham in her dance recital at The Guild Theatre this Sunday night will present a program of music by Rachmaninoff, Ravel, Debussy, Bloch and Scriabin.

Artamon Moskalensky, Russian violinist, will make his debut at Aeolian Hall Wednesday evening.

Isador Gorn, pianist, will appear in a recital at Aeolian Hall Monday night.

Roxy's symphony orchestra of 110 musicians for his new theatre, which is scheduled to open in March, met for its first rehearsal yesterday morning under the direction of Erno Rapee.

Katherine Bacon will give her sixth pianoforte recital of Beethoven Monday evening at Steinway Hall.

The Long String Quartet will give a week of Beethoven music at Aeolian Hall, beginning March 7, and continuing through Saturday afternoon, the 12th. The first five performances will be given in the evening, and the final on Saturday afternoon.

Robert Goldsand, Viennese pianist, at his debut at Town Hall Monday afternoon, will give a program of Beethoven, Grahms, Chopin and Liszt.

MUSIC AND CONCERTS

PHILHARMONIC N. Y. SYMPHONY

FURTWAENGLER, Conductor

at CARNEGIE HALL

Tuesday Evening, March 1, at 8:30

Second Membership Concert

(Benefit Orchestra Pension Fund)

ALL-WAGNER PROGRAM

Soloist: SCHUMANN-HEINK

Tickets at Box Office 25c to \$2.50

Carnegie Hall, Thur. Evg., Mar. 3, at 8:30

Friday Afternoon, March 4, at 2:30

Soloist: JOSEPH SZEIGETI, Violinist

BACH: Brandenburg Concerto No. 3 for strings. PROKOFIEFF: Violin Concerto.

BEETHOVEN: "Leonore" Overture No. 2. CESAR FRANCK: Symphony.

Carnegie Hall, Sun. Aft., Mar. 6, at 3:00

WEBER: "Freischuetz" Overture. SIBELIUS: Overture to "The Tempest."

STRAUSS: Don Juan. BRAHMS: Symphony No. 1.

Arthur Judson, Mgr. (Steinway Piano)

Viola Recital (Debut) ARTAMON

MOSKALENSKY

Concert Mgt. Dan'l Mayer, Inc. (Steinway Piano)

KLEMPERER, Guest Conductor

MECCA AUDITORIUM, Sun. Aft., Feb. 27

(Box office 11 A. M. Sunday)

SOLOIST: JOSEPH SZEIGETI

Beethoven, Overture to King Stephan;

Beethoven, Concerto in D for Violin

with Orchestra; Debussy, Iberia; Verdi,

Three Dances from Otello.

Tickets at Steinway Hall, 113 W. 57 St.,

Room 1001. GEORGE ENGLER, Mgr.

(Steinway Piano.)

TOWN HALL, Mon. Aft., Feb. 28, at 3

Robert Viennese Pianist

GOLDSAND

Hansen & Jones, Mgrs. Knabe Piano

LOUDON CHARLTON Announces

AEOLIAN HALL, Tue. Eve., Mar. 1, 8:30

Third and Last Concert of Season

Flonzaley Quartet

DRAMA

White Hope of American Drama

By MICHAEL GOLD.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW

MAYBE I'm prejudiced, but I think the most interesting theatre in New York is going to open its doors Wednesday, March 2, when John Howard Lawson's "Loud Speaker" will be played at the 52nd Street Theatre.

I think every labor man, every revolutionist, everyone fascinated by the machine age, by the noise and hope of modern life will go to see this play.

Lawson is the brilliant white hope of the American theatre. He knows labor and he knows the modern stage. He has a close affinity to the work of Maierhold and his revolutionary theatre in Moscow. More than anyone, Lawson has caught the spirit of industrial America. Most of our so-called "modern" writers, like Sherwood Anderson and Waldo Frank, are frightened to death of industrial America. They seek refuge in the bible, in Dostoievsky, in the soul, in Greek tragedies and what-not. But Lawson moves freely among the subways, skyscrapers, steel plants and proletarian hells of America. He is not trying to escape, but assimilate.

His play, "Processional," was the finest, and perhaps the only real working-class play ever produced in America. It was the story of a West Virginia coal miners' strike, done in a jazz technique. It established almost tradition in American theatre art. The new play will create another such precedent.

"Loud Speaker" is concerned with the humors and hypocrisies of a Babbitt who is running for Governor of the state, and who makes his campaign on the platform of the sacredness of the home. At the same time he is messed up in the most awful domestic situation of his own. The play is a farcical cartoon, which punctures all the fake and hokum of our fat capitalist politicians. It is in the spirit of Robert Minor and Art Young, and if I were governor of the state of New York I would suppress it.

The New Playwright's Theatre, under whose auspices "Loud Speaker" is being produced, is a new organization. Most of our art theatres in New York have become timid and bourgeois. They are afraid of guts and passion and revolutionary harshness in the theatre. They like to produce dainty little costume trifles, and decadent European problem plays, and mystic highbrow morbidities.

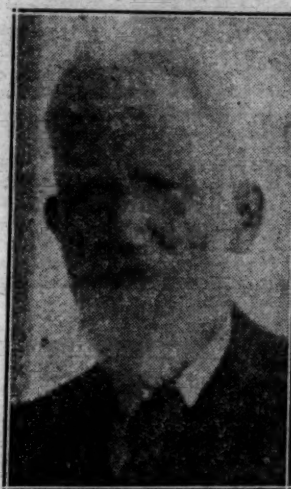
The New Playwright's Theatre is to get away from all this. It will try to break down the walls that separate the street from the theatre. It will be prejudiced against drawing room plays, and sophisticated cream-puff tragedies. It will try to get close to the earth, to the fields, factories and mass-life of America. It will be afraid of nothing.

In Lawson's play New Yorkers will have the first chance to see a real constructivist set such as are now used in most of the revolutionary theatres of Soviet Russia—in the Proletcult theatres, and the Maierhold theatres.

There will be two other plays in the two weeks following. One of them is a tragedy of Negro religious hysteria, called "Earth," by Em Jo Basshe. This young writer edited a paper called "Facts" opposed to the war, and was active in the People's Council and the old Socialist Party. It is his second play.

The third play will be a comedy of the Mexican revolution, called "La Fiesta," by myself. Maybe that's why I am prejudiced in favor of this theatre, because it is possibly the only one in New York that will produce plays of this kind, where revolutionary problems are thrashed out on the stage. The Mexican play opens about March 26.

There are five playwrights direct-



Author of the brilliant satirical comedy "Pygmalion," now playing at the Guild Theatre.

ing the theatre. They are Em Jo Basshe, Francis Edwards Faragoh, who used to be the dramatic critic of Pearson's magazine when Frank Harris ran it, and whose play "Pinwheel" is being done at the Neighborhood Playhouse; John Dos Passos, who wrote the finest anti-war novel in America, and writes regularly in the New Masses; John Howard Lawson, and myself.

We are trying hard to give radicals a theatre of their own in New York. It's to be a hard-boiled theatre which is to get far away from that silly and decadent thing called art in bourgeois circles. We want to write and produce plays for the workers, who are the best audience. We don't want bored dilettantes, or the idle rich and patronizing. We want our audience to have a good time in the theatre and not to be bored with all the fake problems of the intelligentsia. We are going to interpret modern America, as The DAILY WORKER and the New Masses interpret it, not as Vanity Fair does, or the American Mercury.

The time is not yet ripe for a real workers' theatre like the Proletcult in Moscow, but the New Playwright's theatre is going to be the nearest thing to it in America. That's all one can promise just now.

If this theatre can be a bridge to the real workers' theatre that will come when we have a mass revolutionary movement in America, I, for one, will be satisfied.

We are going to do our best to get all the young talent we can. If there are any Communist playwrights in America, this theatre will be the first to give them their chance, for next season we are to put on eight more plays by young writers. Harbor Allen is writing a play for us among others, and Alfred Kreymbork and E. E. Cummings. I can honestly say I believe this theatre deserves the support and attention of every radical. There is so much of the fake, the arty, the conservative and downright trashy in the New York stage, that this theatre, whatever it does, deserves support for its intentions.

The theatre is located at 52nd street and 8th avenue, and there will be seats as low as 50 cents. We are going to arrange some kind of discounts, perhaps, for trade union groups.

BROADWAY BRIEFS

Paul Green, whose first play, "In Abraham's Bosom," is now playing at the Garriek Theatre, will soon have the second of his dramas of Carolina life on Broadway. Edwin

AMUSEMENTS

NEW PLAYWRIGHTS THEATRE
52nd Street Theatre
306 W. 52nd St.
COL. 7393

LOUDSPEAKER
and **"EARTH"**
OPENING MARCH 9 A NEW PLAY BY EM JO BASSHE

CIVIC REPERTORY
CORNER 8 AVE. AND 14 ST.
TELEPHONE WATKINS 7767.
MATINEES WED. AND SAT.
PRICES 50c, \$1.10, \$1.65.

EVA LeGALLIENNE

WEEK OF FEB. 28
Mon. Eve., Feb. 28.... "Cradle Song"
Tues. Eve., Mar. 1.... "Twelfth Night"
Wed. Mat., March 2.... "John Gabriel Borkman"
Wed. Eve., Mar. 2.... "Cradle Song"
Spec. Mt. Thurs. Mar. 3, "Cradle Song"
Thurs. Eve., Mar. 3.... "La Lacondiera"
Fri. Eve., March 4.... "Cradle Song"
Sat. Mt., Mar. 5, "The Master Builder"
Sat. Eve., Mar. 5, "The Three Sisters"

WEEK OF MARCH 7
Mon. Eve., March 7.... "Inheritors"
Tues. Eve., March 8.... "Cradle Song"
Wed. Mat., March 9.... "Inheritors"
Wed. Eve., March 9.... "Cradle Song"
Thurs. Eve., Mar. 10, "Master Builder"
Fri. Eve., March 11.... "Cradle Song"
Sat. Mat., March 12.... "Three Sisters"
Sat. Eve., March 12.... "Inheritors"

WINTHROP AMES
GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA CO.
All performances exc. Thurs. Evgs.

PIRATES of PENZANCE
THURSDAY EVENINGS ONLY
IOLANTHE
PLYMOUTH West 45th Street.
Evenings, 8:30.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:30.

B.P.
A play you won't forget
THE LADDER
By J. FRANK DAVIS
WALDORF Thea., 50th Street,
East of Broadway.
Eve. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

A. H. WOOD PRESENTS
CRIME
A Melodrama of New York's Underworld by Samuel Shipman & John Hymer,
with JAMES RENNIE & CHESTER MORRIS and CAST OF 100
ELTINGE THEATRE, WEST 42nd STREET
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Evenings 8:30. Matinees 2:30.

"SINNER"
The Best Comedy in Town!
with
ALLAN DINEHART & CLAIBORNE FOSTER
KLAW THEATRE, 45th St. W. of B'way.
Evep. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30
Seats eight weeks in advance at box-office

Neighborhood Playhouse
466 Grand St.
Drydock 7516.
Every Eve. (Except Mon.). Mat. Sat.

PINWHEEL
An AMERICAN TRAGEDY
Longacre West 48 St.
6TH MONTH
Mts. Wed. and Sat.

Civic Repertory Cor. 6 Av. & 14 St.
Tel. Watkins 7767.
EVA LE GALLIENNE
Tonight.... "CRADLE SONG"
Saturday Matinee.... "CRADLE SONG"
Sat. Eve. "JOHN GABRIEL BORKMAN"

"BROADWAY"
ROADHURST W. 44th St. East 900 Mts. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Sam. HARRIS THEA. West 42nd St.
H. Twice Daily, 2:30 & 8:30

WHAT PRICE GLORY
Mats. (exc. Sat.) 50c-\$.1. Evgs. 50c-\$.15

Bronx Opera House 149th Street,
E. of 3rd Ave.
Pop. Prices. Mat. Wed. & Sat.
"LOOSE ANKLES"
Beginning Monday
"A WOMAN IN THE HOUSE"

Wolff is casting "The Field God," a play of North Carolina "poor whites," and it is scheduled to go into rehearsal next week under Wolff's direction.

Chanin's Theatre Masque
"PUPPETS OF PASSION"
45 St., West of B'way Telephone: Chick 1304.
Evenings 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

WALLACK'S Mats. Wed. & Sat.
W. 42 St. Evs. 8:30.
What Anne Brought Home
A New Comedy Drama

Thea., 48 St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:30
Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:30
Bonnie
Musical Bon Bon with
Dorothy Burgess, Louis Simon,
Wm. Frawley, George Sweet.

EARL CARROLL Vanities
Earl Carroll Thea., 7th Ave. & 50th St.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

Theatre Guild Acting Company in
BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
Week Mar. 7—PYGMALION
GUILD THEA., W. 52 St. Evs. 8:15
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15

THE SILVER CORD
Week Mar. 7—Ned McCobb's Daughter
John Golden Th., 58, E. of B'y (Circle)
Mts. Thu. & Sat. 5:15

Edwin Justus Mayer, who will be recalled by his first play, "The Firebrand," has taken enough time off from his scenario writing to finish a new play, "Jonathan Wild."
(Continued on page 7.)

Get Another Subscriber for
Your DAILY WORKER.